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SUNNY SMILE

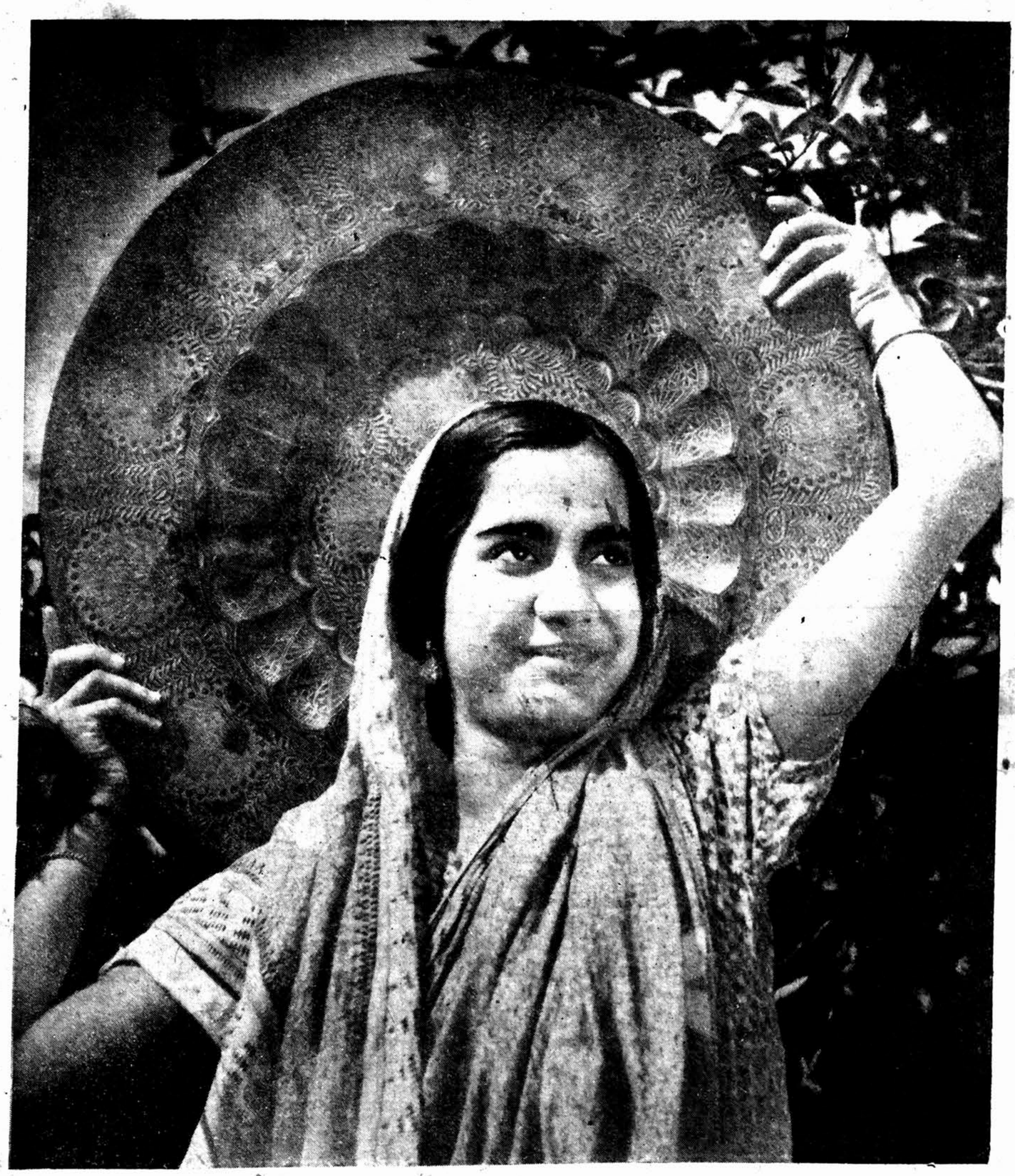

Photo: N. G. LIMAYE.

Gandhi-Govt. Correspondence

BY THE BEDSIDE OF KASTURBA

—See Page 3

Brighter Side Of Housing Problem

By N. V. ESWAR

It is no good hiding it. We have been aggressively individualistic in the past. The contentment derived from leading one's existence inside the brick box of a room has been with many a far weightier consideration. Everything from birth to death has taken place in this one room. The pleasant and the unpleasant exercised no visible effect. Probably these had no meaning, either. All just happened. The realisation was not there that a narrow crammed-in existence was being led. All that really mattered was that they were leading a life of their own without any outside interference. This the brick box of a room guaranteed. This will perhaps explain why 75% of the population in Bombay lives in chawls and never feels inconvenienced in any way. If some one pointed this out, it would perhaps come to them in the shape of a divine truth.

Came war and with it the housing problem. Evacuees from Burma and even Calcutta crowded into Bombay. They were readily absorbed by war-time industries and Government organizations. They have naturally stayed on. The number of such refugees has almost doubled the normal population of Bombay. Bombay had to house them in the very limited facilities available outside chawls. Added to this is the war-time restrictions on new constructions. This has resulted in accentuating the problem of housing.

10 Persons In One Room!

Never before in the history of Bombay had there been such a shortage of accommodation as to-day. There are persons who have been moving heaven and earth for a year and more just to get a wall to lean back upon. The problem has become so acute that accommodation is impossible to secure even in distant suburban districts. In point of fact there are to-day hundreds of middle-class persons who daily come all the way from such places as Thana, Kalyan, Borivli and even Virar to their places of work in the Fort area. The suburbs of Bombay city have thus been pushed far back into the interior.

The gravity of the housing problem can be realised in full if only one knows that 10 persons per room in chawls is a fair average in areas like Matunga and Dadar. Even this does not reflect the true position. For the number of those commercial employees who spend the night on terraces, public gardens and even footpaths is really staggering. Figures cannot be given. But any one used to frequent the streets at night will know what a monstrous appearance this problem has.

A most up-to-date and popular saying among commercial employees which admirably sums up the position is: "It is easy to change a lucrative job for another almost every day, but to get a place to live in is akin to asking for the moon." And the cases where many have resigned their jobs and returned to their villages have not been few.

As if to add to the troubles came the recent explosions rendering thousands homeless. Very naturally these homeless persons have to find accommodation in the already over-crowded buildings. This has resulted in the herding together of countless persons.

Brighter Side

The picture is dark, indeed. It does credit neither to man's ingenuity nor to his spirit. But there is a brighter side to this picture. There is a brighter side to everything dark. This cannot be denied. The present acute housing problem is but teaching us a much-needed lesson. It has brought home to us certain inescapable realities of life. Rather it is forcing us to lead the sort of life which may well become the basis of the new world of our hopes.

The utter impossibility of finding severely independent accommodation is throwing people together. Things that did not happen in normal times are happening to-day. And they excite no surprise. Swinging between giving up the job and starving and lack of accommodation, many have grown wise and learnt to lead a corporate life in common with others.

Hardly two years ago it was the philosophy with many that it was foolish and even criminal to think of leading a joint family life. Pressed hard, they might have conceded that such a thing was possible as between them, but where women were concerned it was always wise not even to think of a joint life.

The case of the bachelors was no whit different. Puffed up with the thought that they are the very chosen of the earth, merely because they earn a few rupees at a distant city, they never cared a fig for a co-operative existence. The bachelor was conscious of himself and his needs and conveniences only. He always thought of others in terms of a nuisance. He measured the value of his friends by the degree of nuisance they caused. He naturally depended on his hotel and his own vanity to get along. Thus unmarried bachelors living together was almost an unknown phenomenon.

Similar is the story with paying guests. These were decidedly an unknown feature in Indian life. The notion that to have one or two paying guests will detract from the respect of the family was a strong one. But far stronger was the positive dislike to be of service to others. There was no earthly reason why they should do things for others. And there was no reason for their wives to slave for others, either. Also there was suspicion that paying guests would not behave properly. So nobody tolerated paying guests.

To-day, however, the picture is all different. It is not at all reminiscent of the past. Not only members of the same family live together, but families, utter strangers to one another, are finding it possible to live together. Rather they have started feeling that this is the only sensible way of living. So to-day two and more families often live in a flat. And instances where two families live together in a single room are not far and between. Also the number of chummeries is ever on the increase with a membership of over ten persons. All this within two or three rooms. The number of families taking on paying guests also shows an increase. Though much progress in this direction cannot be recorded, the prejudices against paying guests have all become broken reeds to-day.

Individualism Crushed

So we have in evidence an all-round readiness to share life with others which was not much in evidence in the pre-war days. The present acute problem of housing has been mainly responsible for this change in outlook. And this is the brighter side to this knotty problem. Of course it has resulted in overcrowding within narrow spaces. But that is inevitable.

That this overcrowding is something of an eyesore and a potential threat to the health of the population cannot be denied. But the gain out of it is not meagre. It is tremendous, indeed. For one thing it has thoroughly smashed and razed to the ground the barrier of individualism. Of all the barriers the most impenetrable and insuperable is that of individualism. In ugliness there is nothing to equal it. It is this individualism which has constantly pulled the level of progress back. This element is the one that has in the past caused much heart-burning. It has kept members of the same family apart. And there has been no end to their quarrels.

To have been able to smash this barrier is, therefore, no mean achievement. The achievement gains in degree when it involved no outside compulsion but came about in the natural course.

The Bigger Family

The breaking down of this barrier of severe individualism is supremely important from another angle. Whether we like it or not, we are certainly moving towards one another. The direct outcome of it will be a sort of life where the community and not the individual will predominate.

Though the entire world will not become Russianized, we are going to hear more of communities and less of families. Superficially this may appear as a lowering of the status of the family. In essence it is not so. The family merely expands and evolves into the community. We have to adjust ourselves to the scheme of things that are bound to exist to-morrow.

Viewed in this light, the present housing problem has but afforded us an opportunity to model our life in such a manner as will enable us to slip into tomorrow's life without suffering the pangs of birth.

In writing the above I had the South Indian community of Bombay more steadily before my eyes, but I believe what I have said is fairly representative of conditions obtaining among others as well.

The Geography Of India

By J. F. HORRABIN

The area of India is just about twenty times the area of England, Scotland and Wales; and Ceylon is only a very little smaller than Ireland. Superimpose a map of India on a map of Europe, and India (from west to east) stretches from Cornwall to the Crimea; and north and south from, say, Narvik, in Norway, down to Cassino and the present fighting front in Italy. India, that is to say, is as large as the whole of Europe west of Russia.

But you won't need me, sitting here in London, to tell you about India's size. If you've done any travelling around in India you'll already have discovered something about that for yourself—from hard experience, shall I say? And you may probably also have discovered that, just as between Narvik and Sicily, in Europe, there are various kinds of scenery, and climate, and people and language—so in India, a sub-continent,' there are variations, and contrasts, in all these things, too. In fact, in some of them there are almost greater contrasts and differences within India than there are in Europe. Take just one point: large areas of India are a good deal farther from the sea than anywhere in Western Europe is; and that makes for big contrasts in 'climate.'

One can divide India up into regions from the physical-geographical point of view, or the economic-area point of view. Neither kind of division, in India as in most of the rest of the world, would bear much relation to the 'political' divisions at present existing. One main problem, indeed, in almost every part of the world to-day is to make political frontiers correspond rather more closely with natural geographical 'facts'. (But that's by the way).

Three Zones

India, broadly speaking, is divided into three great regions or zones; first, the mountain region of the north—the Himalayas—with many of the highest peaks in the world, bending southward at the western end through the border country of Afghanistan—the N.W. Frontier—and Baluchistan, and at the eastern end through the hill country of Assam and Burma. The second great region is the great plateau of the peninsula part of India, the triangle jutting down into the Indian Ocean, sloping from west to east, so that most of the rivers rise quite near to the western (Bombay) coast and flow eastward, right across the peninsula, to the Bay of Bengal side. The third division of India is the great plain between the northern mountains and the southern plateau—streching across the greatest width of India from east to west, the plain which consists of the fertile valley lands of the Ganges and Indus rivers.

The strategic importance of Delhi, which was the capital of most of India long before the British arrived, is that it stands on the high ground between the Indus and the Ganges parts of the great plain; just where the plain narrows down between mountains to the north and hill country to the south. The largest part of India's population lives, first, in the Ganges part of the great plain; and, secondly, in the long narrow strip of the western coast between the edge of the plateau and the sea.

Now these regions of India—though some of them get more advantage from it than others—depend on the basic geographical fact that India has a monsoon climate; that is, it gets its rain from a prevailing wind, the monsoon, which blows in 'summer' from the south-west—from the ocean, that is. A monsoon climate is 'summer rain' climate, which means that, wherever in India the rains fall heavily, the summer is not as hot as it would otherwise be. (I hope there's some consolation in that!)

The Indian rain usually comes about the end of May, and lasts until October. The areas which get most of it are the western coastal strip, the Ganges valley, and the country just west of the Delta—Bihar and Orissa—and the highlands of Assam and the Burmese frontier. And these areas are (with the exception of the Burmese-Assam highlands) the most thickly populated parts of India. In parts of Sind (south of the N.W. Frontier), there is only a little more than three inches of rain in a year. In parts of Assam there are 400 inches! And as nine-tenths of India's vast population lives on the soil, this matter of rainfall is of literally 'vital' importance to scores of millions of people. So don't indulge in too hard language about the monsoon!

It's not surprising that there should be tremendous differences between the peoples of India; for there are more than 400 millions of them—more than in all Europe, excluding Russia. India has something like a fifth of the population of the whole world. It's only half the size of the United States, but its population is three times the American total. That population isn't spread evenly all over the country. Two-thirds of it live in one-quarter of the total area—in those regions which get the biggest rainfall, and which can therefore grow food for the largest number of people.

Home Of Civilization

India was one of the places where the art and science of food-production, the basis of civilised human life, began thousands of years ago—5,000 years before Christ. In the Indus valley, as excavations made during the last twenty years have shown, there was civilised life in towns at about the same time as the same sort of thing was developing in Egypt—long, long before anything of that sort happened in Europe.

One word, finally, about the ways into India. Until the coming of the Europeans—Portuguese, Dutch, British, French—from the sixteenth century onwards, invaders of India (and India—like Britain—had been invaded again and again) came from the north and west, over the mountains. The ancestors of the present population of north and central India came that way thousands of years ago. Huns, Persians, Turks, Mongols from the great steppe lands of northern Asia followed at intervals.

Now those same steppe lands are part of the territories of Britain's ally, the Soviet Union. Only in the north-western corner, fronting Afghanistan, is it necessary to hold the Indian frontier by arms, against marauding tribes. At the opposite corner of India, the north-eastern, China is India's neighbour—with the narrow strip of North Burma intervening. It is in that corner, of course, that General Stilwell's force is now pushing eastward to join hands with the Chinese, and drive a new road through from Assam into eastern China.—A B.B.C. broadcast.

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Gandhi-Govt. Correspondence

BY THE BEDSIDE OF KASTURBA

First Symptoms Of Fatal Illness

Detention Camp,
Date: 12-3-43.

Dear Col. Bhandari,

With reference to the talk this morning, we would like to bring the following facts to your notice:

As regards Mrs. Gandhi, she has been suffering from chronic bronchitis with dilatation of the bronchi. She has also complained latterly of pain of an anginal character and has had attacks of tachycardia with heart rate of 180 per minute.

As you must have noticed she often gets puffiness of the face and eyelids especially in the mornings. Her physical disabilities are telling upon her mental condition though Gandhiji's company mitigates that to a large extent.

In view of all this we are of the opinion that she should have a whole time nurse companion with her. A person who can speak her language and is known to her personally is likely to succeed better.

As regards Gandhiji, we are of the opinion that he will require careful nursing and looking after for another month or so. If Kanu Gandhi can be left for that period, it will be the best, as he is attached to Gandhiji and has been trained to anticipate his wants. If the Government have no objection he is ready and willing to stay as long as he is required.

Yours Sincerely,
Sd./- M. D. D. Gilder,
S. Nayar.

Gandhiji Complains About Pin-Pricks

(Gandhiji's letter to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India Home Department, New Delhi.)

Detention Camp,
January 27th, 1944.

Sir,

Some days ago Shri Kasturba Gandhi told the Inspector-General of Prisons and Col. Shah that Dr. Dinshaw Mehta of Poona be invited to assist in her treatment. Nothing seems to have come out of her request. She had become insistent now and asked me if I had written to the Government in the matter. I therefore ask for immediate permission to bring in Dr. Mehta. She has also told me and my son that she would like to have some Ayurvedic Physician to see her. I suggest that the I.G.P. be authorised to permit such assistance when requested.

I have no reply as yet to my request that Shri Kanu Gandhi, who is being permitted to visit the patient every alternate day, be allowed to remain in the camp as a whole time nurse. The patient shows no signs of recovery and night nursing is becoming more and more exacting. Kanu Gandhi is an ideal nurse, having nursed the patient before. And what is more, he can soother her by giving her instrumental music and by singing "bhajans". I request early relief to relieve the existing pressure. The matter may be treated as very urgent.

RESTRICTION ON ATTENDANTS

The Superintendent of the camp informs me that when visitors come, one nurse only can be present. Hitherto more than one nurse has attended when necessary. The Superintendent used his discretion as to the necessity. But when difficulty arose I made a reference to the I.G.P. The result was that an order was issued that a doctor in addition may be present. I submit that the order has been issued in ignorance or disregard of the condition of the patient. She often requires to be helped by more persons than one. Therefore I ask that there should be no restriction as to the number of the attendants.

It would be wrong on my part if I suppressed the fact that in the facilities being allowed to the patient grace has been sadly lacking. The order about the attendants is the most glaring instance of pin-pricks, besides being in defeat of the purpose for which attendance during visits of relatives is allowed.

Again, my three sons are in Poona. The eldest, Harilal, who is almost lost to us, was not allowed yesterday, the reason being that the I.G.P. had no instructions to allow him to come again. And yet the patient was naturally anxious to meet him.

To cite one more pin-prick, every time visitors who are on the permitted list come, they have to apply to Government Office, Bombay, for permission. The consequence is that there is unnecessary delay and heart burning. The difficulty I imagine arises, because neither the Superintendent nor the I.G.P. has any function except that of passing on my requests to Bombay.

I am aware that Shri Kasturba is a Government patient, and that even as her husband I should have no say about her. But, as the Government have been pleased to say that instead of being discharged she is being kept with me in her own interest, perhaps in interpreting her wishes and feelings I am doing what the Government would desire and appreciate. Her recovery, or at least mental peace when she is lingering, is common cause between the Government and me. Any jar tells on her.

I am, etc.,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Gandhiji's Reminder

Detention Camp,
January 31, 1944.

Sir,

I sent on 27th instant a very urgent letter addressed to the Government of India. I am still without a reply. The patient is no better. The attendants are about to break down. Four only can work—two only at a time on alternate nights. All the four have to work during the day. The patient herself is getting restive, and inquires, "when will Dr. Dinshaw come." May I know as early as may be even to-morrow if possible:—

(1) Whether Shri Kanu Gandhi can come as full time nurse.

(2) Whether Dr. Dinshaw's services may be enlisted for the present, and

(3) Whether the restriction of the number of attendants during visits can be removed.

I hope it may not have to be said that the relief came too late.

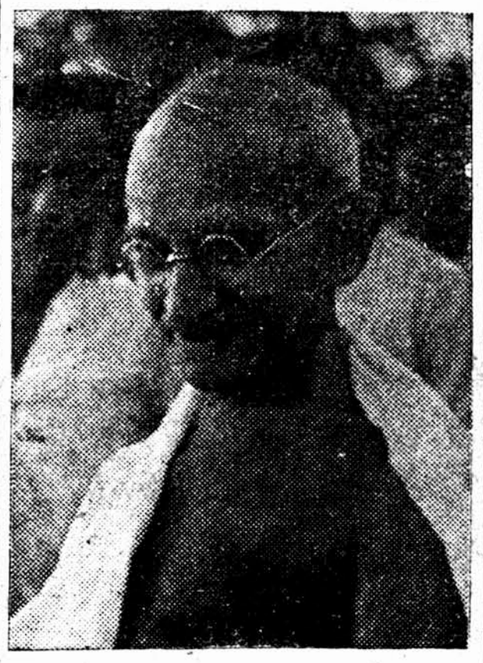
I am, etc.,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

(Communication from Government conveyed by the Superintendent of the Camp on 31-1-44 at 4 p.m.)

"Government wants to know whether Mrs. Gandhi has any particular physician in mind and whether she would want one in addition to Dr. Dinshaw Mehta."

Gandhiji scribbled out a reply to the above and handed immediately to the Superintendent of the camp—it being Monday, the day of silence.

"She has no particular Ayurvedic physician in mind but my son Devdas suggested the name of Vaidyaraj Sharma of Lahore. Any physician who is admitted will be in addition to Dr. Dinshaw and that too if and when the latter has failed to give satisfaction. She has often expressed a desire to be seen by an Ayurvedic physician. If the permission is granted, it should be of a general character. She is losing will power and I have to judge between a multiplicity of advice so long as I am permitted to have responsibility for her peace of mind, which is about all that is possible at this stage."



GANDHIJI

"I must not be made a helpless witness".

Why This Delay?

Detention Camp,
February 3, 1944.

Shri Kasturba asked me yesterday, when Dr Dinshaw was coming and whether a Vaidya (Ayurvedic physician) could see her and give her some drugs. I told her I was trying for both but that we were prisoners and could not have things as we liked.

She has since been repeatedly asking me whether I could not do something to hasten matters. She had a restless night again. This is of course nothing new for her at present.

I request immediate orders about Dr. Dinshaw and Vaidyaraj Sharma of Lahore. The latter will be sometime coming. But Dr. Dinshaw can come even to-day, if authority is given for calling him in.

I must confess that I do not understand this delay when a patient's life is hanging in the balance and may be saved by timely aid. After all for a patient alleviation of pain is as important as the highest matters of state.

I am, etc.,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Bombay.

Government "Concession"

No. S. D. VI-2035.
HOME DEPARTMENT
(Political).
Bombay, 3rd Feb. 1944.

From
The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department.
To
M. K. Gandhi, Esquire.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter of the 31st January and to reply as follows to the 3 points raised by you.

(1) Government have agreed to Kanu Gandhi staying in for the purpose of helping in nursing Mrs. Gandhi on condition that he agrees to be bound by the same regulations as other security prisoners in the detention camp. Government consider that with Kanu Gandhi staying in the nursing assistance provided should be adequate and they cannot agree to any requests for further assistance.

(2) Government have decided that no outside doctors should be allowed unless the Government medical officer considers that is absolutely necessary for medical reasons. The question whether Dr. Dinshaw Mehta should be called in is accordingly for the Government medical officer to decide on medical grounds.

(3) Interviews with near relatives have been sanctioned for Mrs. Gandhi. While Government have no objection to your being present during those inteviews they consider that other inmates of the detention camp should not be present except to the extent demanded by the condition of Mrs. Gandhi's health.

It is understood that the Inspector-General of Prisons has agreed that one attendant may stay throughout the interviews and that a doctor may come in if necessary. Government considers that normally this should be adequate but the matter is one to be decided solely on medical grounds by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) H. IYANGAR.
Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,
Home Department.

Responsibility For Non-Allopaths

"IMMEDIATE"
Detention Camp,
11-2-44.

The responsibility for bringing in a non-allopath assistant would be wholly mine and the Government shall stand absolved from responsibility for any untoward result following such treatment. I am not sure that I shall accept the advice that such Vaidyas or Hakims may give. But if I do and if the prescription is ineffective, I would like to reserve the right to revert to present treatment.

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

A POIGNANT RECORD

Of all the correspondence that passed between Gandhiji and Government during the 21 months of the former's incarceration, the most poignant are the letters in connection with the last illness and death of Kasturba. Even when the life of the great little lady was hanging by a thread Government stuck to its red tape and pettifogging mentality. Gandhiji complained again and again against the pin-pricks and vexatious delays and when he found that all protests were unavailing, he wrote in desperation.

"If I as her husband cannot procure for her the help that she wants or that I think necessary. I ask for my removal to any other place of detention that a Government may choose. I must not be made a helpless witness of the agonies the patient is passing through."

These letters are incidentally not published in the Government publication "Correspondence with Mr. Gandhi."

KASTURBA

When her life hang by a thread!

Vexations And Delay

Detention Camp,
February 14, 1944.

Sir,

I told you yesterday that Shri Kasturba was so bad during the night that Dr. Nayar got frightened and awakened Dr. Gilder. I felt that she was going. The doctors were naturally helpless.

Dr. Nayar had therefore to wake up the Superintendent who kindly phoned the Vaidyaraj. It was then about 1 a.m. Had he been on the premises he would certainly have given relief. I therefore asked you to let him stay at the camp during the night. But you informed me the Government orders did not cover night stay. The Vaidya however, you said, could be called in during the night.

I pointed out the obvious danger of delay, but you were sorry the orders would not allow you to go further. In vain I argued that the Government having given the authority to call in Vaidyaraj on condition that I absolved them from responsibility for any untoward result of the 'vaidic' treatment, they could not contemplate any restriction on the duration of the physician's stay at the camp so long as it was thought necessary in the interests of the patient. In view of your rejection of my request, I had to trouble the Vaidyaraj to rest in his car in front of the gate so that in case of need he might be called in. He very humanely consented. He had to be called in and he was able to bring the desired relief.

The crisis has not passed as yet. I, therefore, repeat my request and ask for immediate relief. I would like, if I can, to avoid last night's experience.

I do wish that the vexations caused by the delay in granting my requests about the patient's treatment came to an end. Both Dr. Mehta and the Vaidayaraj were permitted to come in after protracted delay. Precious time was lost making recovery more uncertain that it was.

I hope you will be able to secure the necessary authority for the Vaid's stay in the camp during night, if the patient's condition required it. The patient needs constant and continuous attention.

Yours etc.,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

The Inspector General of Prisons, Poona.

Unnatural State Of Things

Detention Camp,
February. 16, 1944.

Sir,

This is in continuation of my letter of the 14th instant.

When I asked for a Vaidyaraj and took upon myself the responsibility of changing Shri. Kasturba's treatment and absolved the Government physician of all responsibility, I naturally took for granted that the Vaidyaraj would be allowed such facilities as would in his opinion be necessary for carrying out his treatment. The patient's nights are much worse than her days and it is essentially at night that constant attendance is necessary. The Vaidyaraj considers himself handicapped in his treatment of the case under the present arrangements.

In order to be within immediate call, he has been good enough to sleep in his car outside the gate of this camp, for the last three nights and every night he has had to be called up at least once.... This is an unnatural state of things and though he seems to have infinite capacity for suffering inconvenience for the sake of the patient, I may not take undue advantage of his generous nature.

Besides it means disturbing the Superintendent and his staff (in fact the whole camp) once or more often during the night. For instance last night she suddenly developed fever with rigour. The Vaidyaraj who had

(Continued On Page 4)

Govt. Version Challenged!

left the premises at 10-30 p.m. had to be called in at 12 mid-night. I had to request him to leave with afterwards. although he would have liked to have stayed with her longer, because so long as he stayed in it would have meant keeping the Superintendent and his staff awake which might have been even for the whole night. I would not do this even for saving my lifelong partner especially when I know that a humane way is open.

As I have said already the Vaidyaraj considers it necessary to be in constant attendance on the patient. He varies the drugs from moment to moment as the patient's condition requires. Drs. Gilder's and Nayar's assistance is at my disposal all the time—they are more than friends and would do everything in their power for the patient. But as I have said in my last letter, they cannot help while treatment of a wholly different nature from theirs is going on. Besides being in its very nature impracticable, such a course would be unjust to the patient, to the Vaidyaraj and to themselves.

Three Alternatives

I therefore submit below the following three alternative proposals:

(I) Vaidyaraj should be permitted to remain in the camp day and night so long as he considers it necessary in the interests of the patient.

(II) If the Government cannot agree to this, they may release the patient on parole to enable her to receive the full benefit of the physician's treatment.

(III) If neither of these two proposals are acceptable to the Government, I request that I be relieved of the responsibility of looking after the patient If I as her husband cannot procure for her the help that she wants or that I think necessary, I ask for my removal to any other place of detention that a Government may choose. I must not be made a helpless witness of the agonies the patient is passing through.

The Government have kindly permitted Dr. Mehta to visit the patient at her repeated requests. His help is valuable, but he does not prescribe drugs. She needs the physical therapy given by him which soothes her greatly but she cannot do without drug treatment either. Drugs can only be prescribed by the doctors or the Vaidyaraj. The Doctor's treatment has already been suspended.

In the absence of a satisfactory reply to this letter by this evening I shall be constrained to suspend Vaidyaraj's treatment also. If she cannot have the drug treatment which she should in full. I would rather that she did without it altogether.

I am writing this by the patient's bedside at 2 a.m. she is oscillating between life and death. Needless to say she knows nothing of this letter. She is now hardly able to judge for herself.

I am, etc.,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

The Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

February 18th, '44.

Vaidyaraj Gives Up

Vaidyaraj Shri Shiv Sharma regretfully informs me that having put forth all the resources at his disposal he has been unable to produce a condition in Shri. Kasturba so as to give him hope of final recovery.

As his was simply a trial to see whether Ayurvedic treatment could yield better result. I have now asked Drs. Gilder and Nayar to resume the suspended treatment. Dr. Mehta's assistance was never suspended and will be continued till recovery or the end.

I want to say that the Vaidyaraj has been most assiduous and attentive in the handling of this most difficult case, and I would have willingly allowed him to continue his treatment if he had wished to do so. But he would not do it, when his last prescription failed, to bring about the result he had expected.

I cannot refrain from regretfully saying that had there not been the wholly avoidable delay in granting my request for allowing the services of the Vaidyaraj and Dr. Mehta, the patient's condition might not have been so near the danger point as it is to-day. I am well aware that nothing happens outside the Divine Will, but man has no other means of interpreting that Will apart from the results he can see.

I am, etc.,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI

The Inspector-General of Prisons, Poona.

Gandhiji Challenges Govt. Version

DETENTION CAMP,
4-3-44.

Sir,

It is not without regret and hesitation that I wrote about my dead wife. But truth demands this letter.

According to the newspapers Mr. Butler is reported to have said in the House of Commons on March 2, 1944, ".....She was receiving all possible medical care and attention, not only from her regular attendants but from those desired by her family...."

Whilst I gratefully acknowledge that the regular attendants did all they could, the help that was asked for by the deceased or by me on her behalf, when at all given, was given after a long wait and the Ayurvedic Physician was permitted to attend

(Continued from Page 3)

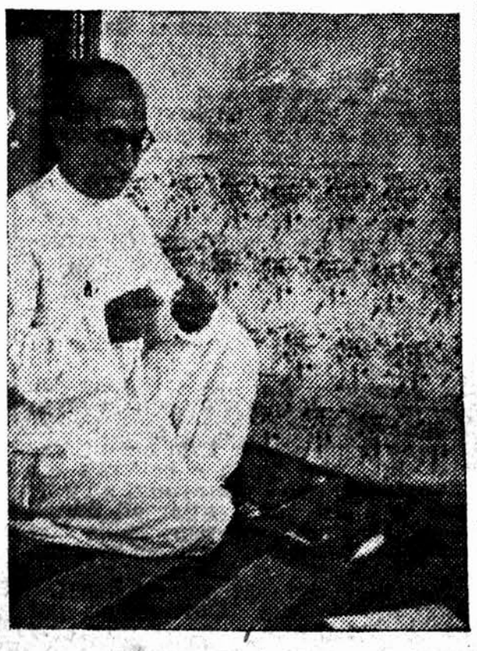
only after I had to tell the prison authorities that if I could not procure for the patient the help that she wanted or I thought necessary I should be separated from her. I ought not to be made a helpless witness of the agonies she was passing through. And even then I could make full use of the Vaidyaraja's services only after I wrote a letter to the Inspector-General of Prisons of which a copy is hereto attached.

My application for Dr. Dinshah was made in writing on 27th January, 1944. The deceased herself had repeatedly asked the Inspector-General of Prisons for Dr. Dinshah Mehta's help during practically a month previous to that. He was allowed to come only from 5-2-'44. Again the regular physicians Dr. Nayar and Gilder made a written application for consultation with Dr. B. C. Roy of Calcutta on 31st January, 1944. The Government simply ignored their written request and subsequent oral reminders.

NO OFFER OF RELEASE

Mr. Butler is further reported to have said, "No request for her release was received and the Government of India believe it would be no act of kindness to her or her family to remove her from the Aga Khan's Palace."

Whilst it is true that no request for her release was made by her or by me (as Satyagrahi prisoners it would have been unbecoming) would



Shri Pyarelal

it not have been in the fitness of things if the Government had at least offered to her, me and her sons to release her? The mere offer of release would have produced a favourable psychological effect on her mind. But unfortunately no such offer was ever made.

As to the funeral rites, Mr. Butler is reported to have said, "I have information that the funeral rites took place at the request of Mr. Gandhi in the grounds of the Aga Khan's Palace at Poona and friends and relatives were present."

The following however was my actual request which the Inspector-General of Prisons took down in writing from dictation at 8-7 p.m. on 22-2-'44:—

Gandhiji's Directions For Funeral Rites

The following is Gandhiji's reply taken down by the Inspector General of Prisons, in writing from dictation at 8-7 p.m. on Feb. 22, 1944, in answer to his inquiry on behalf of the Government as to what Gandhiji's wishes in the matter of Shri Kasturba's funeral rites were:—

(1) "Body should be handed over to my sons and relatives which would mean a public funeral without interference from Government.

(2) "If that is not possible, funeral should take place as in the case of Mahadev Desai and if the Government will allow relatives only to be present at the funeral. I shall not be able to accept the privilege unless all friends who are as good as relatives to me are also allowed to be present.

(3) "If this also is not acceptable to the Government, then those who have been allowed to visit her will be sent away by me and only those who are in the camp (detenus), will attend funeral.

"It has been, as you will be able to bear witness, my great anxiety not to make any political capital out of this most trying illness of my life companion. But I have always wanted whatever the Government did to be done with good grace.....which I am afraid, has been hitherto lacking. It is not too much to expect that now that the patient is no more whatever the Government decide about the funeral will be done with good grace."

CALL FOR AMENDS

Government will perhaps admit that I have scrupulously avoided making any political capital out of my wife's protracted illness and the difficulties I experienced from the Government. Nor do I want to make any now. But in justice to her memory, to me and for the sake of truth I ask the Government to make such amends as they can.

If the newspaper report is inaccurate in essential particulars or the Government have a different interpretation of the whole episode, I should be supplied with the correct version and the Government interpretation of the whole episode. If my complaint is held to be just, I trust that the amazing statement said to have been made in America by the Agent of the Government of India in U.S.A., will be only corrected.

I am, etc.,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Additional Secretary to the Government of India New Delhi.

Government's Defence

No. III/43 M.S.
Government of India,
Home Department.

From
The Additional Secretary
to the Government of India,
Home Department,
New Delhi.

To
M. K. Gandhi, Esq.,
New Delhi, the 21st March, 1944.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of 4th March regarding Mr. Butler's reply to a question in the House of Commons on the 2nd March, 1944, I am directed to say that the Government of India regret that you should feel that they were unreasonable or obstructive about the calling in of special medical attendants.

The Government of India were always ready to allow any extra medical aid or consultation which the Government Doctors considered necessary, and they do not think that there was any delay in summoning outside aid when the Government doctors decided that it was needed. It was on January 28th that they were first informed that Mrs. Gandhi had asked for the services of Dr. Dinshaw Mehta; and it was not until January 31st that they were told that Dr. Gilder had asked for consultation with certain other doctors. On February 1st, the Bombay Government were explicitly informed that any extra medical aid or consultation might be allowed which the Government doctors considered necessary or useful. If Dr. Dinshaw Mehta was not called in earlier, it was due to the view originally expressed by both Col. Bhandari and Dr. Gilder that his services could not be of any use, but he was summoned as soon as the Government doctors revised that opinion.

Your letter of January 27th which did not reach the Government of India until February 1st made some reference to your wife's wish to see an Ayurvedic physician, but no name was mentioned and it was not until February 9th that a definite request for the services of Vaidyaraj Sharma was received. The request was then granted within 24 hours and as soon as the Government of India were made aware of the difficulties resulting from his not being accommodated inside the Palace, the necessary permission was given for him to reside there. In the circumstances the Government of India feel that they did everything possible to ensure that your wife received all the treatment that you wished during her illness.

KINDEST AND BEST COURSE!

2. As to the question of release, the Government of India still feel that the course they adopted was the best and kindest. It was reported to them on January 24th that your son, Devdas Gandhi, had asked his mother whether she would like to be released on parole and she had replied that she would not like to leave the Palace without her husband. Government have made no use of this report, since it was the record of a private conversation; but it confirmed them in the view expressed above. The misunderstanding about the statement in America quite wrongly attributed to Sir Girjashanker Bajpai has been cleared up by answers to questions in the Legislative Assembly which you have doubtless seen.

3. The arrangements for the funeral were understood here to be in accordance with your wishes. The Government made enquiries on the point and were informed that you had no special preference between the first two alternatives mentioned in your letter.

4. In these circumstances, the Government of India do not think that Mr. Butler's reply to the Parliamentary question was incorrect in substance.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) R. Tottenham.

Gandhiji's Rejoinder

Detention Camp,
April 1st, 1944

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge your letter of 21st March handed to me on the 27th.

As to extra medical aid I wish to state that the first request for the services of Dr. Dinshah Mehta was made by the deceased verbally to Col. Advani sometime in December last. When repeated verbal requests met with little or no response I had to make a written request addressed to the Government of India dated 27-1-'44.

On the 31st of January, I sent a reminder to the Government of Bombay and so did Drs. Nayar and Gilder in a letter addressed to the Inspector General of Prisons. I wrote again on the 3rd of February to the Government of Bombay who sent a reply which resulted in Dr. Dinshaw being brought in on the 5th of February last, i.e. after an interval of over six weeks from the date of the first request. And even when permission was granted, restrictions were placed upon the number of his visits and the time he was to take in administering treatment. It was not without difficulty that these restrictions were later relaxed and then removed.

As to the reference in the letter under reply to Dr. Gilder, I showed it to him. The result was the attached letter addressed by him to the Government which he has asked me to forward. While it shows that Dr. Gilder never expressed the opinion attributed to him, it does not alter the tragic fact that Dr. Dinshaw's services were held up for over six weeks.

EIGHT WEEKS' DELAY

The question of calling in a non-allopath was definitely and formally raised before the Inspector General of Prisons by my son after his visit to this camp early in December last. On Col. Bhandari mentioning to me my son's request to him I told him that if my son thought that non-allopathic treatment should be tried the Government should permit it. While the consideration of son's request was on the anvil, the patient's condition began to worsen and she herself pressed for the services of an Ayurvedic physician. She spoke to both the Inspector-General of prisons and Col. Shah several times, again with no result.

In despair I wrote to the Government of India on 27-1-'44. On the 31st of January the Superintendent of this camp enquired on behalf of the Government among other things whether the deceased had any particular Ayurvedic physician in mind to which I replied in writing, it being my silence day.

As no relief was forthcoming as a result, and the patient's condition admitted of no delay, I sent an urgent letter to the Government of Bombay on the 3rd of February. It was on the 11th of February that a local Vaidya was sent and on the 12th that Vaidyaraj Sharma was brought in.

Thus there was an interval of more than eight weeks between the first request for non-allopathic aid and of actual bringing in of that aid.

Before Vaidyaraj Sharma came I had been asked to give a written undertaking (which I gladly did) that I absolved the Government of all responsibility about the result of his treatment. The Vaidyaraj was thus in sole charge of the case for the time being. One would have thought that a physician in sole charge of a patient would have all such facilities of visiting and watching the patient as he considered necessary. And yet there was no end to the difficulties in getting these facilities for him. These have been alluded to in the enclosure to my letter of 4-3-'44.

All this time the patient was passing through great suffering, and her condition was deteriorating so rapidly that every delay weighed against chances of her recovery.

Govt.'s Responsibility

Whether the delays and difficulties experienced by the patient and me were caused by one department of the Government or another, or even by the Government doctors, the responsibility surely rests with the Central Government.

I note that the Government have maintained complete silence over the written request (which was reinforced by subsequent verbal reminders) of Drs. Nayal and Gilder to call Dr. B. C. Roy in consultation, and have not even condescended to give their reasons for not granting the request.

Similarly the letter under reply is silent about the discrepancy, pointed out by me in my letter dated 20-3-'44, in the Hon. the Home Member's statement in the Assembly that trained nurses were in attendance. The fact is that they never were. Let me add here that nurses of the deceased's choice who were permitted were brought after considerable delay especially Shri Kanu Gandhi.

I hope, after a calm perusal of this bare recital of facts and of the relevant copies of correspondence attached hereto, it will be conceded that the claim of the Government of India that "they did everything possible", to ensure that the deceased received all the treatment that I 'wished' during her illness is not justified.

(Continued on Page 11)

Viceroy's 'No' To Gandhiji's Request

"RADICAL DIFFERENCES IN OUR VIEW-POINTS"

Plea For Constructive And Definite Proposals

NEW DELHI, July 1.

As the substance of Mr. Gandhi's letter of 17th June to His Excellency the Viceroy and of the Viceroy's reply of 22nd June has already appeared in the press, the full text of the two letters is now released for publication, says a press note:—

Gandhiji's Letter

NATURE CURE CLINIC,
6, Toddiwala Road, Poona.
June 17th 1944.

Dear Friend,

But for the fact that this letter is along the lines of your pre-occupation I should not have troubled you with any letter from me.

Though there is little cause for it, the whole country and even many from outside expect me to make some decisive contribution to the general good. I am sorry to say my convalescence threatens to be fairly long. Even if I was quite well, I could do little or nothing unless I knew the mind of the Working Committee of the Congress. I pleaded as a prisoner for permission to see them. I plead now as a free man for such permission. If you will see me before deciding, I shall gladly go wherever you want me to, as soon as I am allowed by my medical advisers to undertake long distance travelling.

I have circulated among friends for private use, copies of the correspondence that passed between the authorities and me during detention. I do feel, however ,that in fairness to me, Government should permit its publication in the Press.

My address will be as above till 30th instant.

I am,
Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Viceroy's Reply

The Viceroy's House,
New Delhi,
22nd June, 1944.

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

I have received your letter of June 17th.

In consideration of the radical difference in our points of view which appeared in our recent correspondence, I feel that a meeting between us at present could have no value and could only raise hopes which would be disappointed.

I am afraid that similar considerations apply to your request to see the Working Committee. You have recently made public your adherence to the 'Quit India' resolution, which I am afraid, I do not regard as a reasonable or practical policy for the immediate future.

If after your convalescence and on further reflection you have a definite and constructive policy to propose for the furtherance of India's welfare, I shall be glad to consider it.

Since you have circulated, without any reference to me, the correspondence which passed between us and it has in consequence appeared in the Press, I have given instructions for the publication of the whole of the political letters which were written during your detention.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) Wavell.

SOVIET DRIVE ALONG WARSAW HIGHWAY

Final Phase Of Offensive Against Minsk

MOSCOW July 1.

The final phase of the offensive against Minsk is the opening of fighting in the streets of Borislov, the last main satellite fortress of the White Russian Capital.

Minsk is already being outflanked in the south by large Russian forces pushing west of Slutsk towards Barangvichi. This advance is being supplemented still further south by the new offensive along the Peripet river apparently in the direction of Luninetz. This means that one more German grouping is right under the threat of envelopment.

The latest surprise for the Germans is the emergence of Russians at Disna on the river of the same name.

RED ARMY'S DRIVE ALONG WARSAW HIGHWAY.

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent): Marshal Rokossovsky's tanks and shock troops are to-day driving along Warsaw highway after storming Slutsk. Other units pushing north-west are deepening the outflanking movement on Minsk in fierce fighting.

The Russians are pushing round Borisov—the only remaining fortress covering the approaches to Minsk—to renew their main drive on the White Russian Capital and also to trap the Germans still fighting hard in the streets of Morislov.

Groups of Germans thrown back into forests by the Red Army are first of all being encircled by tanks and then cleaned up by infantry.

SOVIET ADVANCE TOWARDS N. POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

A special despatch from Reuter's Special Correspondent in Moscow Saturday states. The Red Army is to-night steadily advancing towards north Poland and Lithuania after pouring through the three great gaps torn in the German Fatherland line at Vitebsk, Mogilev and Zholobin.

The whole German grouping before Minsk is being herded into a huge salient drunning from Borislov in the west to Slutsk in the north. Soviet mobile units are being used on the widest possible scale, cutting across the country in all directions to form a series of small sacks within the main bag that threatens to be completely sealed on the Germans by the meeting of the Soviet tentacles behind Minsk.

GANDHIJI LEAVES FOR PANCHGANI TO-DAY

POONA, July 1.

A large number of visitors called on Mahatma Gandhi to-day on the eve of his departure to Panchgani. To-day being the last day of his stay in the Nature Cure Clinic, big crowds, despite inclement weather, gathered to have his 'darsan' during prayer time. A meeting of the Kasturba Memorial Fund was held this evening over which Mahatma Gandhi presided.

Mr. Sripala Samarakkody, President of the Ceylon National Congress, Mr. G. Senanayaka, Mr. I. A. Hassen and Mr. N. A. F. Meemanage (all of them Ceylonese) saw Mahatma Gandhi yesterday.

Mahatma Gandhi and party will be leaving for Panchagani at eight tomorrow morning.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari is also accompanying Mahatma Gandhi.

KASTURBA GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND

Ten More Trustees To Be Co-opted

POONA, July 1.

At the meeting of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund held this evening under the chairmanship of Mahatma Gandhi the following resolutions were passed.

(1). Resolved that in the Trust Deed, the objects of the Trust Fund should be stated to be the welfare and education of women and children in the rural areas of the country.

(2). It was resolved to co-opt ten more trustees. It was decided that the Chairman should, after due consideration, suggest the names of the new trustees and that such names should be circulated among the trustees for their approval

(3). Resolved that a committee consisting of Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Hon. Mr. Mangalas Pakwasa and the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar should be appointed to prepare the draft of the Trust Deed for the funds. The Trust Deed after approval by the Chairman may be executed by the trustees

TRUSTEES

The trustees present at the meeting were:—Mahatma Gandhi, Chairman, Sir Pursnotamdas Thakurdas, Vice-Chairman, Seth Kasturbai Lalbhai Seth Ambalal Sarabhai, Seth G. D. Birla, Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Shri K M. Munshi, Shri Devadas Gandhi, Shri Shantikumar Morarji and Shri A V. Thakkar, Secretary.

The proceedings of the last meeting of the trustees held at Bombay on May 10th, 1944. were confirmed with the alterations suggested by Mr. J. R. D. Tata and Mrs Sarojini Naidu

The Secretary's report as circulated was taken as read and noted.

The Chairman then addressed the trustees as to his own ideas about the object and collections of the fund.—

Rise In Blood Pressure Again

Mahatma Gandhi addressed the meeting of the Kasturba Memorial Fund for more than 40 minutes. The effort completely exhausted him and his blood pressure which was remained erratic rose again

In view of this, he received no visitors and also imposed upon himself silence which he will break after reaching Panchgani to-morrow. —A. P.

ANEY ON STATUS OF INDIANS IN CEYLON

MADRAS, July 1

Indo-Ceylon relations and the conditions of Indian labour in Ceylon were discussed by Mr. M. S. Aney, representative of the Government of India in Ceylon, in an interview to the Associated Press this evening. "The main question" he said "is the status of Indians in Ceylon. Whether this question will be amicably solved between the two Governments, before the new proposals of reforms submitted by His Majesty's Government are brought into force I cannot definitely predict."

There were other matters, he added that were comparatively of minor importance which, in his opinion, admitted of satisfactory solutions if the major problem was properly tackled.

"One thing is certain", he emphasised. "In the future reconstruction of the world, Ceylon and India will have to improve their relations in such a way as to be able to go together". That appeared to his mind a prime necessity and Indian politicians should take a greater interest in Ceylon's problems for this reason. —A. P

CURFEW AT DACCA.

DACCA, July 1: The District Magistrate has to-day passed orders under Section 144. Cr. P.C. imposing a curfew in the city between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. and directing the closure of all tea shops and restaurants. An order prohibiting the carrying of weapons is already in force.

One man was stabbed last night at about eight. The District Magistrate has imposed a collective fine of Rs. 4,000 on the locality.

No incident has been reported this morning upto 11 a.m.—A. P.

FLYING BOMBS OVER S. ENGLAND.

LONDON. July 1.

Flying bombs were again over Southern England during the night and this morning. After dawn, activity increased and damage and casualties have been reported from widespread areas One hospital received a direct hit Two wards were wrecked and some fatal casualties caused.—Reuter

Flood Havoc In Comilla

Three Great Breaches: Scarcity Of Drinking Water

COMILLA, June 29.

Reports have been received here of three breaches in the Gumti River at the villages of Burburia, Ramnagar and Mithilapur in Tippera. The area has been inundated by the flood water causing considerable damage to the aus crop.

The widest breach is at Burburia—about 150 cubits wide, the villages of Sholanol. Bakshmail, Rajapur, Burichang, Shahabad and the villages in the Sasidal Union are the worst affected by the flood water. Paddy fields are under water.

Flood water has entered water tanks and rendered drinking water unfit for use. There is a scarcity of drinking water. The outbreak of epidemic fever is apprehended.—A.P.

Latest News

ROMMEL IN COMMAND OF NORMANDY CAMPAIGN.

S.H.A.E.F. July 1.

It was stated to-night that Field Marshal Rommel is now believed to have assumed personal command of the Normandy Campaign.

It is presumed that he is directing the operations of seven Panzer divisions engaged in the Caen-Tilly area.

Last night the Germans infiltrated into the shoulders of the Odon bridgehead but were promptly pushed out again. The position is firm.

MOSCOW, July 1.

Soviet motor cycle storm troops, the fastest units in the Red Army, have joined in the pursuit of the Germans towards Minsk says Reuter's staff correspondent at Moscow.

A late front line dispatch says, "the Germans are running from our advanced units The enemy can no longer operate in divisions or even in regiments".

On one sector Soviet tanks caught a German column 30 miles long and rode up and down, and in and out, until the Germans were completely routed. Three thousand lorries were taken intact.—Reuter

STOP PRESS

BIHAR EX-PREMIER DOWN WITH INFLUENZA

MUSSOORIE. July 1 : Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, ex-Premier of Bihar who was convalescing here for some time past is again down with influenza since June 27.—A. P.

400,000 Tons Of Wheat For India

NEW DELHI, July 1.

A press communique says:—

"His Majesty's Government, who are in close touch with the food situation in India, have informed the Government of India that arrangements will be made to ship 400,000 tons of wheat to Indian ports, before the end of September 1944.

This quantity is in addition to 400,000 tons of foodgrain imports, mostly wheat, arranged since October 1943, shipments of which continue and have almost been completed.

Foodgrain shipments to India during the 12 months from October 1943 to September 1944 will, therefore amount to 800,000 tons. His Majesty's Government will review the position early in August 1944, and again early in November 1944".

It is recalled that the Foodgrains Policy Committee suggested that a million and a half tons of foodgrains should be imported for the first year and a million tons for each succeeding year.—A. P.

Six Killed In Raid On Food Grain Shop

BARODA, June 30: Six persons were killed when dacoits raided a foodgrain shop in Bhayali (G. B. S. Railway) yesterday. It is stated that the shopkeeper challenged the dacoits who stabbed him and five others who came to his assistance from inside the house. The culprits got away with stocks of foodgrains and cash.—A. P.

FOOTWEAR CONTROL ORDER EXPLAINED

NEW DELHI, July 1: Some misunderstanding appears to exist regarding the time given for disposal of stocks of expensive shoes under the Footwear Control Order, 1944, says a press note.

The general maximum prices fixed for shoes other than the Flex and Bata shoes specified in the order will not have effect till September 1, 1944. The more expensive types of Bata shoes for which specific prices have not been fixed in the order may, therefore, be sold at their original prices until September 1, 1944. —A. P.

Dr. Subbarayan's Ways For Improving Indian Cricket

By J. C. MAITRA

It is reported in the press that Dr. P. Subbarayan, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, has prepared a memorandum for improving the standard of cricket in India and the brightening up of the game. It will be considered at the next General Meeting of the Board of Control. It is stated that the memorandum crystalises and co-ordinates, besides his own, the views of eminent Indian Cricket personalities like Prince Duleepsinhji, Colonel C. K. Nayudu and the Nawab of Pataudi. Proper organisation of club cricket, inter-college and 'Varsity Cricket with arrangements for excellent coaching by professionals, it is claimed would solve half the trouble now experienced.

BOMBAY'S BACKWARDNESS

I am sorry I am not in possession of the memorandum itself. I have therefore to base my comments on the press reports. There is not the least doubt that organisation of the game on sound lines is of the first importance without it the game cannot make steady and substantial progress. It is hardly a matter of credit for Bombay, which is called the home of Indian cricket that in point of organisation she is still in her infancy. Club matches are still played in the same manner as was done fifty years ago. For the last fifteen years or more we have talked of inaugurating League Cricket on the English County System. But the idea still remains on paper. The Bombay Cricket Association has, I understand put it off till the end of the war. I appreciate their present difficulties. But why should they have waited all these years?

INTENSIVE PROFESSIONALISM

When Bombay lags behind so much, what could you expect of other parts of India? Most of them, like Bengal are just taking to the game of course there is a feeling for constructive effort in all parts of the country. But war conditions prevent speedy all-round progress. There is still much scope for improvement not only in club cricket but in Inter-College and 'Varsity Cricket—even within the present limitations and handicaps. Dr. Subbarayan pleads for the introduction of intensive professionalism in India and suggests that after the war various associations should try and get English or Australian professionals to get the younger players going on the right lines and learn the game systematically and scientifically..

"COACHING AND MORE COACHING"

Past tours have proved that Indian cricketers need coaching, and more coaching. Possessing wonderful eyes, supple wrists and quick foot-work, Indian aspirants he believes provide excellent material to be turned out into first class finished articles with proper coaching. He suggests that cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Lahore should run their club cricket on the same basis as the League cricket in the north and the Midlands in England while every body will agree with the Doctors' observations in respect of coaching and introduction of League Cricket in different parts of the country, his remarks about the standard of our top class players are sure to be disputed by many.

INDIAN PLAYERS' WEAKNESSES

Dr. Subbarayan maintains that there is not a single batsman in India today who would be considered by the selectors of the M.C.C. as first class on wet wickets or against slow bowling of the class of O'Reilly, Grimmett and Freeman or against high class fast bowling. It appears to be a rather sweeping statement to make. But if we consider it dispassionately we will find a certain amount of truth in it. There is no denying the fact that all our cricketers dread wet wickets like poison. We have yet to see them scoring centuries under such conditions against real class bowling. I am just reminded of the dreadful collapse of the mighty Hindu team against the Muslims for a paltry 59 in the Pentangular of a few years ago. The excuse was of course the slightly wet wicket!

On the other hand, we saw the discomfiture of Vijay Merchant, India's No. 1 batsman, every time he faced Gover the express bowler of Lord Tennyson's team. Our batsmen are equally nervous against first class spin bowlers at the start. It is only frequent practice in matches under wet conditions and against first rate bowlers can make our batsmen confident of their own prowess.

AMALGAMATION UNNECESSARY

To improve the quality of Indian Cricketers, Dr. Subbarayan suggests that by the adoption of a coaching system India would probably have fifty really good cricketers in ten years time. At present it is a case of a few good players playing with a lot of mediocre ones. He proposes that India should be divided into eight cricket associations and each association should enter one team for the Ranji Trophy. Australia he points out, runs its entire first class cricket with four States. I doubt very much if any of the associations who have been allowed to be formed and continue to exist for so many years would permit themselves to be extinguished by amalgamation with their neighbours. No useful purpose will be served by making such an attempt.

WORTHY SUBSTITUTE

On the other hand it will serve our purpose better if we persist in our efforts to inaugurate the zonal Quadrangular or Pentangular in the near future. It is rumoured that it may be ushered in this year only—not as a substitute for the communal one but as a supplement to it. For a start I would welcome that even. because I have not the least doubt in my mind that the discerning cricket fans of Bombay will soon recognise the difference between the communal and the zonal tournaments. While one is a conglomeration of ill-assorted parties basking in the Sunshine of their communal colours, the other is an assembly of well?matched representative sides selected on their cricket merits alone. Therefore the success of the Zonal tournament is assured.

COMMUNAL BICKERINGS

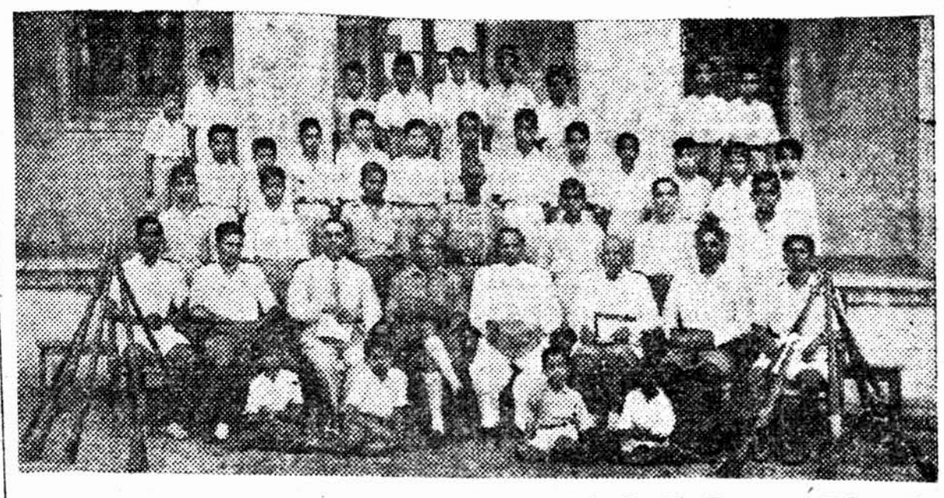
Dr. Subbarayan pleads for the abolition of the Pentangular tournaments and expresses his strong opposition to communal cricket. He believes that the foundation of all bickerings, petty jealousies and ill feelings like those which prevailed among the players in England in 1932 and 1936, was laid at the Bombay Gymkhana ground. The spirit in which players took part in the game, the way the different newspapers comment on the matches and the feelings with which the crowds watch the tournament are all against the true spirit of the game of cricket. He wants the Cricket Club of India to take the place in India similar to the one the M.C.C. occupies in England, while the Brabourne Stadium, like Lord's should "Smell" Cricket.

VIRUS SPREADING

Those who are in the know of things are aware that communal feelings have entered not only in our international but inter-provincial cricket. As a member of the Beaumont Committee on the Amarnath Incident Dr. Subbarayan ought to know better than many of us as to how things went from bad to worse in that ill-fated England tour of 1936. Unless my memory is playing me false, this Committee make caustic remarks about the communal feelings displayed by some of the players. Colonel Nayudu, K. M. Rangnekar and others have stated publicly that communal feelings are shown by our players in the provincial teams Deplorable as they are these sentiments can only be scotched if we abolish communal competition from our midst altogether. In the best interests of the country and the fair name of sport we must kill it at all costs.

For brightening up the game Dr. Subbarayan commends Prince Duleepsinhji's observation that there should be no concentration on a first innings lead only in the Ranji Trophy instead of trying for an outright win. This naturally leads to slow, colourless batting which in the long run, produces strokeless players. He suggests the Board to make a rule by which two innings must be completed in matches, and adopt the point system " is in Australia. At the same time Dr. Subbarayan opposes the "buying" of players and wants an amendment to the qualification rules stipulating two years 'bona fide' residence in the area before a player changes his allegiance. Both the above suggestions are worthy of acceptance by the Board of Control as they will certainly help to improve the game everywhere.

MILITARY EDUCATION CLASS, BARODA



Group photo taken on May 29 when Col. S. M. Pagar, Education Member, paid a visit to the class which was organised by Mr. G. M. Jadhav, who has also arranged a similar course from June '44 to May '45. On chairs L. to R. (3) Mr. A. C. Sahgal, (4) Col. Sadekar Pawar, (5) Col. S. M. Pagar, (6) Mr. G. M. Jadhav.

Throughout these five years of Global War we have been constantly working to supply both civilian as well as fighting fronts with best quality footwears.

During this period we have always tried to maintain the quality of our products even on the face of acute shortage and unavailability of some essential material.

We are proud indeed to say that we have all along been striving for keeping prices down and we have succeeded in reducing the prices of our shoes on more than one occasion.

Service is our motto in all circumstances and we hope that with the advent of peace we shall continue serving our patrons with best footwears.

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INDIA'S MOST POPULAR FOOTWEAR

Godrej Vatni

Vegetable TOILET SOAP

'chavi' brand

The popular-priced Quality soap that remains fresh and fragrant to the one last wafer. (Small size also available.)

The National soap of unequalled value

GODREJ SOAPS, LTD.—Bombay 11.

ATTENTION, please!

Godrej Soaps, Ltd. do NOT manufacture or sell washing soaps or any other toilet soaps than the following. Soaps other than these toilet soaps, sold with the name "Godrej", are NOT the products of this company.

No. 1	Vatni	Limda	Family	Shaving Stick
No. 2	Sandal	Khus	Turkish Bath	Shaving Round

GERMAN DEBACLE ON RUSSIAN FRONT

A WEEK OF WAR By N. G. Jog

The big news of the last week was the opening of the long-threatened Soviet offensive on the White Russian front.

The Red Army's operations in Finland have obviously served as an overture to the grand summer campaign planned long since by the Russian High Command to synchronise with the Allied invasion of Western Europe. It is likely that decisive fighting may flare up all along the Russian front—which may as well be called the German front now. For it is only in White Russia that the Nazis still stand on Russian soil. No wonder then that the Germans called their fortifications based on Vitebsk and Bobruisk as the Fatherland Line. Once that Line finally disintegrates, it will verily be the German front, with the arrows pointing to the heart of the Reich.

The Red Army struck eight days ago on a 250-mile front extending from Vitebsk to Zhlobin. Within a week it has already stormed and occupied its first objectives, which included the abovenamed two anchors of the Fatherland Line and Orsha, Mogilev and Bobruisk, its main bastions. Four Russian armies are now converging towards Minsk, the last important stronghold in Russian territory, and its fall cannot be delayed for long now.

Breath-taking Successes

The speed and momentum with which the present offensive has proceeded is almost breath-taking. It has easily excelled the previous exploits of the Red Army—which is saying a lot!—and the organising genius behind it, General Rokossovsky has thoroughly deserved his promotion to the rank of a Marshal. Not only has one Nazi bastion after another, over which the Germans had spent months in fortifying, fallen down like ninepins, but the Germans are suffering staggering losses. Five divisions which were trapped in the pincers have been well-nigh annihilated and the counted losses amount to 77,000 dead and prisoners, 495 tanks and self-propelled guns and thousands of mortars and machine-guns.

It is not a reverse or a withdrawal which the Germans are faced with but a virtual debacle. According to Soviet army circles the rout of the Germans in White Russia is developing into the biggest military defeat in history. A general at the front told press correspondents: "No army in the world has ever known such defeats as the Wehrmacht is now suffering. Some of our comrades naively believe we are taking revenge for the summer of 1941 Nothing of the kind. In our gravest reverses we never experienced one-tenth of what is now happening to the German army."

In its drive south-west of Vitebsk, the Red Army has already captured Lepel, which is only 27 miles from the 1939 Polish border and is the nearest point the Red Army has approached the frontier in Northern Russia. Once Minsk falls, however, General Rokossovsky's forces will sweep into Poland like an angry river in spate. This means a direct, if still distant, threat to East Prussia. This is not, however, the whole of the story for along the Carpathian passes and the Pruth river, powerful Red Army forces are standing poised long since to launch their attacks and they may strike at any moment now. Ilya Ehrenburg, the well-known Russian author, wrote in an exultant mood: "One front after another opens up as the new Summer offensive widens with extraordinary speed and every blow is a bull's eye!"

No Secret Weapon Against Russia

There are grounds to believe, however, that Hitler has more or less resigned himself to those Russian bull's eyes. Critical observers of the war have long since been puzzled by the contrast between the continued and more or less orderly withdrawal of German armies from Russia and their dour, last ditch defence in Italy and now in Normandy. While the terrific punches of the Red Army are no doubt responsible for the reverses in Russia, they do not explain everything.

Indeed, it is very likely that the German High Command has decided upon a general disengagement from the Russian territory so as better to be able to withstand the Allied invasion in the West. It may even hug the fond hope that the Red Army would be content with the liberation of Russian soil and would not be in a position to press its offensive much further beyond the Russian frontier in view of the enormous casualties it has suffered. Moscow itself admitted them to exceed five million!

The German High Command is said to have declared that it is prepared to withdraw troops from the Russian front to meet the threat in Normandy. There have been reports that German reserves have already been withdrawn from the Russian front. This report can be explained only by the suggestion made above. Otherwise, it should be immaterial to Hitler as to whose hands he receives the finishing blow. He probably still hopes to woo Stalin into marking time on the frontier while he concentrates all his forces to meet the Anglo-American threat in France.

It is extremely significant in this connection that though his armies are being annihilated on the Russian front, he has not used any of his vaunted secret weapons to stop the Russian advance. No sooner did the Allies' open the second front than he unloosed his deadly contraption of the pilotless plane—or bomb (as the British are calling it)—on England. He has no such "Wunderwaffe" (wonder weapon), however, against the Red Army which is inflicting one disaster after another upon his legions. He has apparently reconciled himself to the final exit from the Russian soil.

Battle Of Normandy

Not that the pilotless plane is helping him in the least to repel the invasion. Whatever damage it is inflicting is purely civil and it is not hindering in any way the Allied military effort. Last week saw the fall of the port of Cherbourg, which was the biggest prize won so far by General Eisenhower. Though the Germans must have done the maximum destruction in the port, it will surely be put in working order speedily as Naples was. The Allies have already achieved a miracle of "building up" on open beach-heads. The troops and armaments they have so far landed have proved more than a match for the Germans. Once Cherbourg is put in commission, however, their task will be immensely simplified and General Eisenhower can muster forces for a grand offensive.

In the meanwhile General Montgomery has already launched a powerful assault south-west of Tilly. His objective is first to extend his bridgehead and, second, to capture Caen, which has so far proved an extremely hard nut to crack. The battle is being fought out with undiminished fury for the last four days with the Allies making slow but steady progress. The Germans are tenaciously clinging to their hinge at Caen for if that bastion falls, they may be forced to fight an armoured battle in good tank country extending south for 17 miles from Caen to Falaise.

Heavy Casualties

According to the Paris Radio, the Allies have made a new landing east of the Orne estuary and occupied Cabourg. This was undoubtedly intended to catch Caen in a pincer and the development in this new sector, where violent fighting has already flared up, will be keenly watched. According to the same source, the American Second Corps has launched an attack in the direction of St. Lo. All this indicates that General Eisenhower is losing no time in consolidating his hold in the Cotentin peninsula or in mopping up the Germans who are now hopelessly trapped in Cape de la Hague. He is maintaining the maximum pressure on the defenders and is thus allowing no opportunity to Rommel to regroup his forces.

The nature of the present bitter fighting in Normandy can be well visualised by the casualties that are being suffered by both the sides. During the first two weeks alone, the Allies lost 40,000 in killed, wounded and missing, the estimated German figures being 70,000. Considering the great economy of man-power with which the Allies have so far conducted the war, this appears a terrible sacrifice indeed—though not half so terrible as was once feared. What is really remarkable is that it is the German defenders who have paid far heavier toll than the invaders. This itself is the finest tribute to the success of the second front.

The Third Front

Though Alexander's progress in Italy has been recently slowed down owing to the stubborn rear-guard action of Kesselring, his forces are already within 30 miles of the great port of Leghorn and 15 miles of the vital inland city of Siena. Kesselring's objective seems to be to regroup his battered forces and make a stand south of the zone covering Leghorn, Pisa, Florence and Rimini. That would be an excellent defensive position indeed with the Apennines stretching behind him like a rampart from coast to coast.

It is hardly likely, however, that Alexander will allow the enemy to dig his feet once again and repeat the strategy of the Gustav Line. While the Allies command superiority in men, armour and planes and can freely draw upon their reserves, Kesselring has to patch up as best as he can with the men and material in hand. It is inconceivable that with the first and second fronts in full blast, Hitler can have any reserves to spare for the third front in Italy. He must therefore either wage a delaying war of attrition or get out of Italy as best as he can.

Either way, it is to the advantage of the Allies and seen in this light, the Italian campaign appears as an integral part of one concentric plan of attack upon the enemy from all points of the compass. There is moreover always the possibility that out of the third Italian front may be developed the fourth and even fifth fronts in southern France and the Balkans. Hitler cannot be unmindful of this.

KATJU WARNS KASTURBA FUND DONORS

Says Should Donate Only Against Receipts Issued By Central Office

ALLAHABAD, June 30.

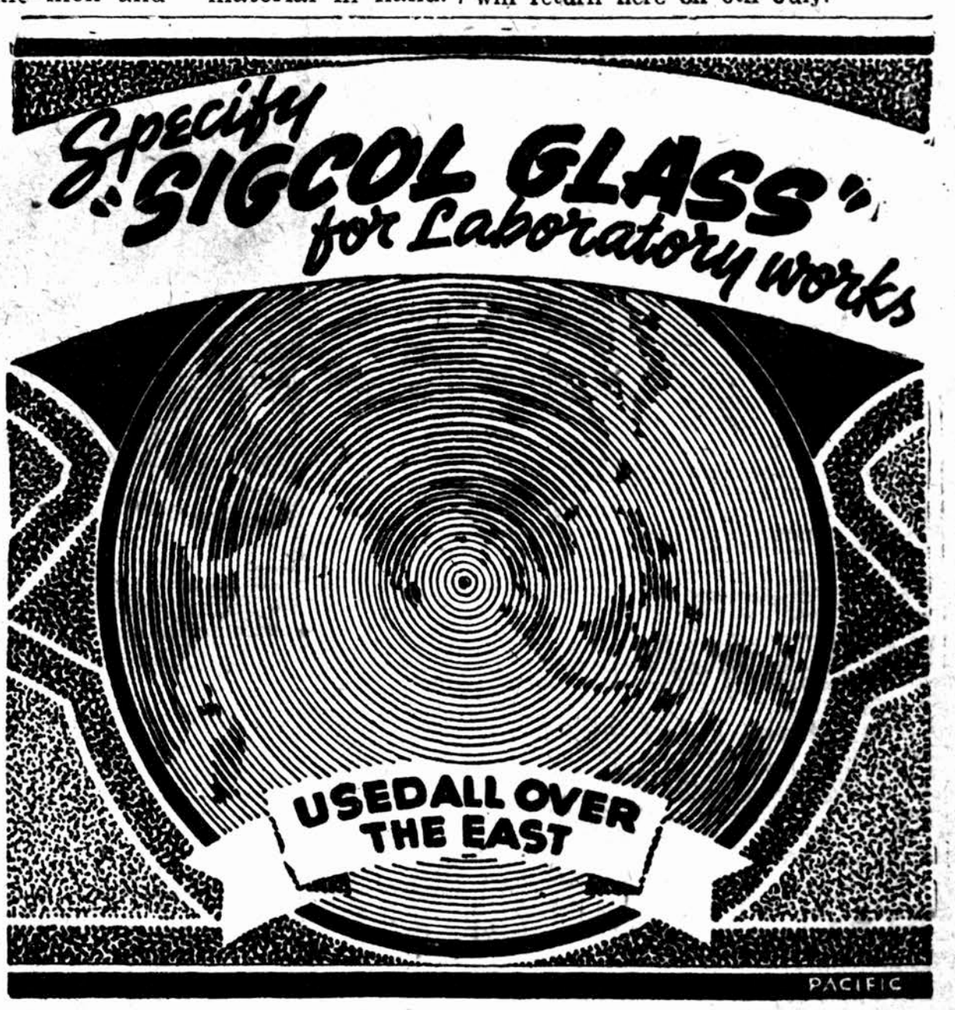
Dr. K N Katju in a statement to the press says:

"Reports have been received that in some places in U P collections for the K M F are being made on the basis of receipt printed and issued locally. I am making enquiries about the correctness of the reports.

What I have said in my previous statements more than once is that collections throughout India will be made on the basis of receipts printed and issued by the central office in Bombay. Each receipt bears on its face a portrait of Kasturba Gandhi and fascimile signature of Shri A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary of the Central Committee. Collections on the basis of any other receipts are altogether unauthorised and no one should pay any donation intended for Kasturba National Fund to anybody on the strength of any such unauthorised receipts.

I may however add that for the commerce of donors some banks like the Central Bank of India, the Hindustan Commercial Bank, the Punjab National Bank and the Bharat Bank have been requested to aaccept paymnt made to the credit of the Kasturba Fund and to grant temporary receipts pending the issue of regular receipts by the provincial or central office.—A. P.

One Rajkot correspondent wires to say Barrister Biharilal Antani has been appointed and has taken charge of Jawhar State Dewanship. Agency Resident, Col. Gaisford, who was to return here on 2nd from Mt. Abu now will return here on 6th July.



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SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in the Rs. 2,000 prizes. Two competitors got more than Rs. 750 each in the last competition.

The illustrations A, B, C, are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3....You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon. You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday the 19th July, 1944 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon

2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

4 Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.

5 All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected of mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

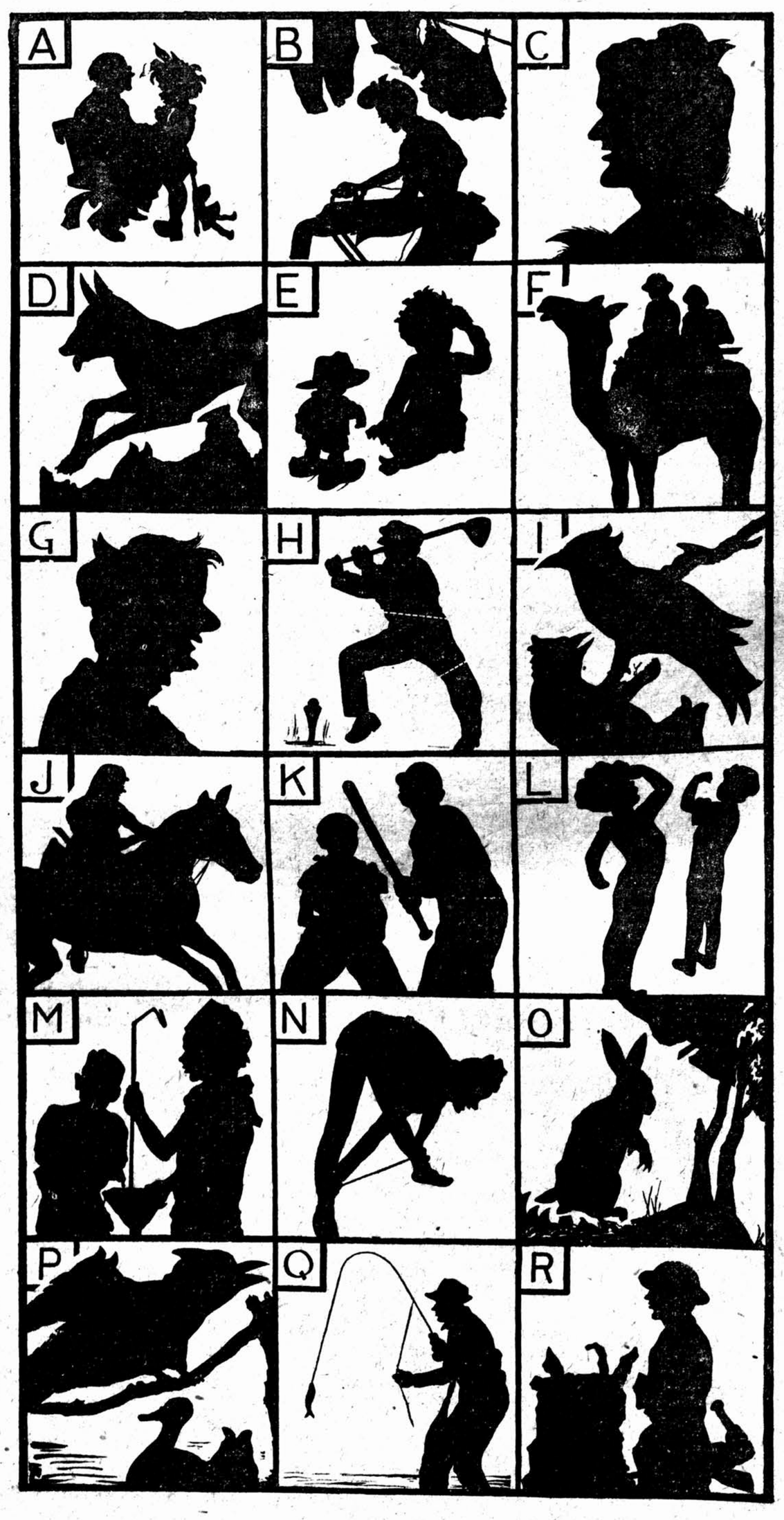
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid. lost or delayed Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt

9 In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way

10. This Competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co.. Ltd.. but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay under Licence No 6 dated 12th May 1941

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition

12 All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition This is an express condition of entry



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—
COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—
Post Box No. 706 G.P.O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 19TH JULY 1944

Silhouette Competition 2/7/44.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

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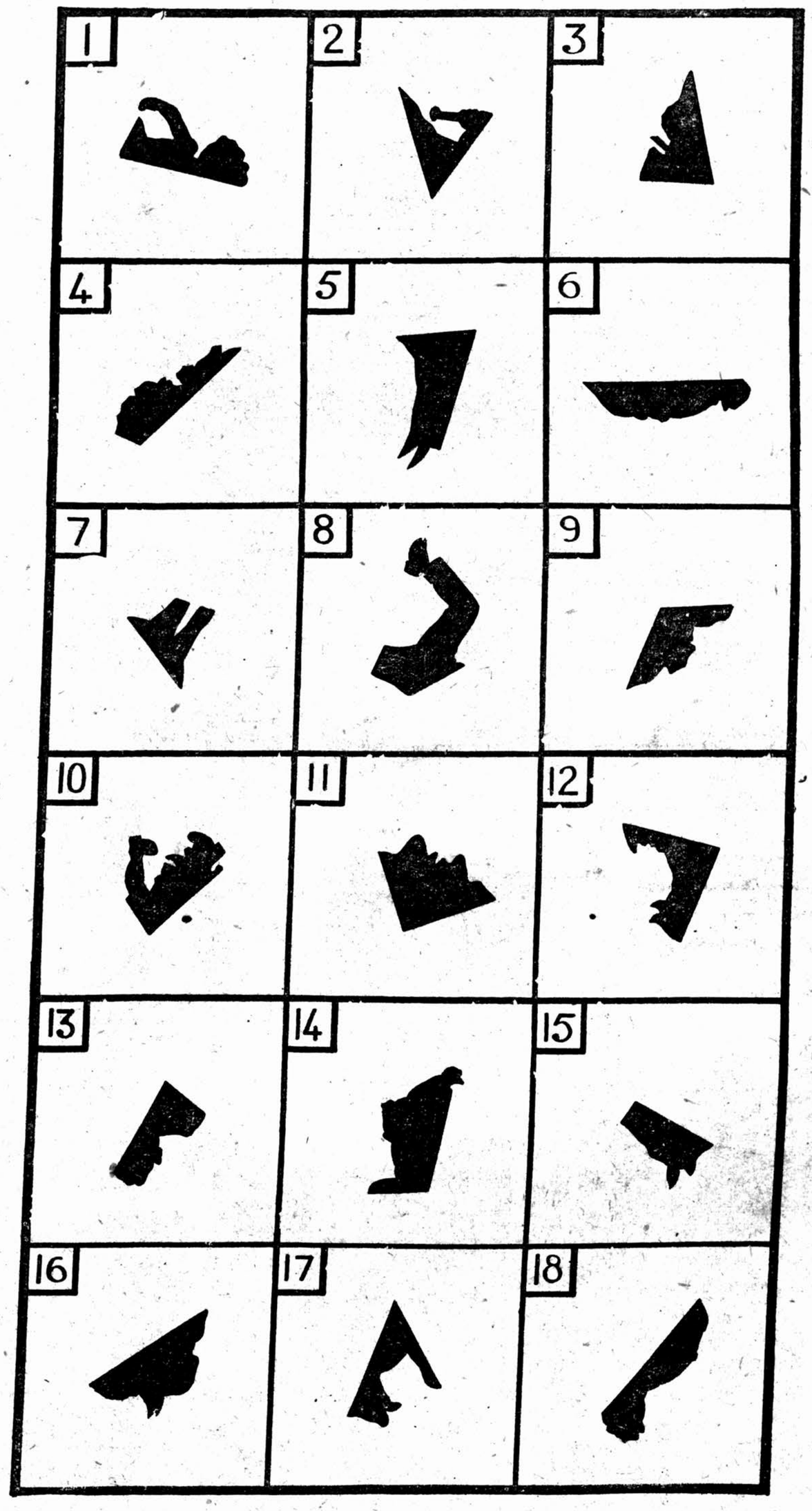
RUPEES 2,000 IN PRIZES



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Additional Entry Coupons Price Two Annas For A Sheet Containing Eight Coupons

LICENCE NO. 6 DATED 12TH MAY 1941

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MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

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Wanted—Works Manager for a Glass Factory in Sindh. One having previous experience and having held independent charge of a Glass Factory need apply. Handsome salary and good prospects for a really efficient man. Interview Proprietor in Bombay. Apply Box No. 9422, C/o "Bombay Chronicle".

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We supply Medicinal Herbs and Crude Drugs to Exporters and Manufacturers. Ask for quotations Dharmvir Kohli, Arjannagar, Rawalpindi. Telegrams: "Herbalist". (5100)

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2.400 FROM BOMBAY

Declared yesterday that
20TH 'ROYAL' JEWEL

"PRATIDNYA"

Is Truly WORTH-SEEING!
SEE IT TO-DAY at the

MAJESTIC

Plans Open 9 to 12
TO-DAY MATINEE 1 p.m.
Daily: 4, 7 10 p.m.

6TH WEEK! **UNFORGETTABLE** Film Biography of World's Greatest Poet **RAJLAXMI'S** Screen Epic!

Mahakavi Kalidas

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Daily 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
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ZENANA SHOW on
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RANJIT'S

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CHARLIE, ISHWARLAL, SHAMIM, DIXIT, URMILA,

Director: JAYANT DESAI

Supreme Release.

7TH WEEK AT

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. Matinee 1-30.

All-India Weather

POONA, July 1.—The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours on 28/6/44 :—

Allahabad 99 83 0, BOMBAY 91 79 0.5, Calcutta 90 79 0.2, Cawnpore 100 81 0, Cuttack 90 78 0, Darjeeling 61 57 2.2, Delhi 101 81 0, Dehra Dun 90 74 T, Jacobabad 106 89 0, Karachi 90 82 0, Lahore 95 72 0, Lucknow 95 78 0, Madras 94 81 0, Nagpur 87 75 0.1, Patna 83 78 0.1, Peshawar 104 82 0, Shilling 78 65 0.1 Simla 73 53 0.3.—A. P.

CITY MARKETS

Bombay, July 1.

BULLION :—Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York. London Spot and forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23-1/2d and New York Spot Silver was quoted at 44-3/4 cents. The local market was again fairly active but trading was of a mixed nature. There was moderate realising and covering. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 128/8 and advanced to Rs. 129/4 but later reached to Rs. 128/12. Forward Gold business was done at Rs 73/13.

Later on the market was steady with some short covering and forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 129/2. Quotations, Ready Silver Rs. 132/4. Forward Rs. 128/14, Gold ready Rs. 73/14/6. Forward Rs. 73/12/6 Sovereigns Rs. 50/12.

RAJKOT, JULY 1ST.—Silver Rs. 129, Groundnuts Oil Rs. 16/13/3.

JAMNAGAR, JULY 1ST.—Silver Rs. 131/8, Gold Rs. 73/12, Groundnut Oil Rs. 19/0/6.

COTTON :—The local cotton market opened today at Rs 431 for September delivery and declined to Rs. 430/4 under scattered selling but later rallied to Rs. 430/8 July was quoted at Rs. 407 The recent improvement is mostly due to heavy short covering and speculative buying influenced by absence of rain. The wide difference between July and September options suggests somewhat unhealthy state of the market.

Later on September declined to Rs. 429 but again rallied to Rs. 430. The market closed at 3 p m as under :—

I.C.C. July	408 0 0
I.C.C. September	430 12 0

COTTON PARITY.—Indian Cotton July Contract is 625 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
Bombay, June 30.

	High	Low	Close
July	408	405/8	408
Sept.	432/4	428/12	431/8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET
New York, June 30.

Cotton sagged on indifferent demand but rallied on covering and trade buying on the Presidential signing of the amended Price Control Bill, but then eased on the failure of the accompanying statement to clarify the measure. However, prices steadied on the renewal of trade support but finally eased on increased liquidation, hedging and indifferent offtake. The market closed steady.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York June 30.

July 21.95—06, October 21.24—14, December 21.05—11, January 20.98—11, March 20.89—10, May 20.70—08 July highest 20.05+04 (11-4 a.m.) Lowest 21.93—08 (2-52 p m) Middling Spot 22.35—18

NOON CALL

July 22.00, October 21.31, December 21.14

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

July 22 19—11, October 21.26—17, December 21.07—17, January 21.04—13, March 20.93—13, May 20.72—09, Middling Spot 21.50—15

WALL STREET MARKET
New York, June 30.

Anacoda Copper Mining 26-3/4
General Motors 64-3/8+1/4
U. S. Steel Corporation 59-3/8+1/2

"FORUM" EDITOR ASKED TO PAY DEPOSIT

Govt. Takes Exception To Articles On Chimur And Ashti Cases

BOMBAY, July 1.

Mr. Joachim Alva, Printer and Publisher of "Forum", a weekly newsmagazine, has been ordered by the Government of Bombay to deposit a security of Rs. 2,000 before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with an article published in the issue of May 28 1944, regarding the death sentences imposed on the 16 accused in the Chimur and Ashti cases and the Sholapur executions of 1931.

A separate order for a deposit of Rs. 1,000 has been served on the keeper of the New Jack Printing Works Ltd., where the "Forum" is printed.—A. P.

Police Interfere And Arrest Youth For Alleged Rioting

AMRITSAR, June 30

Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan, ex-Minister arrived here this morning from Jullundur and was accorded a reception at the railway station by the local Muslim League.

Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan will address a public meeting this evening.

Mr. Mohammed Hussain Tinsq, a prominent Muslim worker of a rival group, who was also present and was criticising the local Muslim leaguers is alleged to have been assaulted and roughly handled

Later the railway police registered a case of alleged rioting under Section 147 I.P.C. and arrested on the spot a Muslim youth Further investigation is in progress.—A. P.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 11, 2000
Muslim: Rajjab 10, 1363
Parsi: Behman 2, 1313
Sunrise: 7-6 a.m. Sunset 8-18 p.m.
Hightide: 10-47 ,21-44,
Lowtide: 3-33, 16-00

Domestic Occurrence

DEATHS

CHHATRAPATI—Mrs. Nandgavri wife of Advocate Manibhadra, daughter of Jamietram Narbheram Thakore passed away Friday, Uthamna Sunday, July 2nd, at 6 p.m. residence Thakordvar, Bhimrav Wadi, Bombay 2.

MR. DOONGURSEE S. JOSHI—Brokers Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ltd., Karachi-Bombay passed away on Friday 30-6-1944 after short illness. Uthamna ceremony will be held at Girikunj, 71 Marine Drive on Monday 3rd July 1944 at 4-45 p.m. (N.S.T.).

To-day's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "The Living Power Of Theosophy". Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m.

MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA: Extra-ordinary general meeting of the Members of the General Committee to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Lecture Hall of the Institution at Gowalia Tank Road.

MAZDAZNAN PRAYER MEETING: To-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. at Mazdaznan Temple Hall, opp. Churchgate Station. Prayer Meeting and Sermon by Dastur Bode. at 6-15 p.m. Philosophy Class conducted by Dasturji Bode.

AMATEUR MUSICIANS: The First Annual General Meeting of the Amateur Artists' Academy will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. in the Wagle Hall, Kandevadi, when Miss Vimal Patki and Mr. J. L. Ranade will sing. Mr. Pramukhalal M. Patel will be the Guest of Honour.

S. K. BOLE'S 76TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION: To congratulate Mr. S. K. Bole J. P. on completion of 75 years. Hindu Sangathanists of Bombay will hold a public meeting at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road, Dadar at 9 p.m. to-day (Sunday), Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar will preside.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadesak Pandit Sripad Nitaidas Brahmachari Bhakti Sastry Ragalankar on "Proper medicine for three fold miseries", in English to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. Culliandas Building, Gowalia Tank Road. "Sankirtanam" will precede and follow.

ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION: (Chowpatty Branch) recital of songs specially for children by Shrimati Kumudbahen Dhanubhai Sanjanwala at Shri Nuton Kelavani Mandir Hall, French Rd., Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m.

MARKAZI CO-OPERATIVE STORES LTD., BOMBAY: A meeting of the above stores will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. to congratulate Mr. A. K. B Cazi, on his new appointment as the Director of Agriculture of Junaghad State at the Haji Saboo Siddick Institution Hall, Shepherd Road. (Byculla)

DADAR-MATUNGA YOUTH ASSOCIATION: A "Mushaira" today (Sunday), at 6 p.m. at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga when prominent poets in Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Gujarathi, Tamil and Malayalam are expected to participate. Anybody desiring to participate may please communicate to the Secretary, Hindi Karyalaya, 179, Sir Bhalchandra Road, Dadar. It is proposed to conduct an intensive Hindustani training course and those desirous of joining the classes are requested to communicate to the Secretary of the Association, Pioneer Middle School, Telang Road, Matunga between 8 and 9 p.m. (S.T.)

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS' COMMITTEE OF ACTION.

The office of the Committees of Action of the Printers' as well as Publishers' Association will be at 53-55, Lakshmi Building, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. The Secretaries of the respective Committees will be glad to receive suggestions from those concerned for their consideration and placing the same before the Government These suggestions should reach them not later than 7th July 1944. The Phone number of the office is 20329 while the Telegraphic address will be—"Evergreen."

PROGRESSIVE WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Progressive Writers' Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. at the residence of K. A. Abbas, Samudra Tarang, Keluskar Road North, Shivaji Park. There will be a discussion on "Some recent trends in Urdu literature" in which Pandit Sudershan, Prof Nadvi, Krishenchander, Sa'adat Hasan Manto and Ismat Shahid Latif are expected to take part.

MR. M. A. JINNAH

RAWALPINDI, June 30: Mr. M. A. Jinnah is expected to arrive in Rawalpindi, en route to Lahore on the evening of 15th July.—A. P.

Prabhat's New Assurance

"Ramshastri" Is A Picture To Be Proud Of

BY T.V.P.

Having seen the Marathi version on Friday, I was glad of the opportunity to view the Hindustani version on Saturday, which I liked even more than the Marathi one. I have not had enough of the picture yet.

In its essence and treatment alike, "Ram Shastri" stands by itself. It is not a biography in the usual sense, which concerns itself with every detail about an individual. It is not a historical film of the usual type which seeks to glorify our fast. The producers have dropped out personal anecdotes about Ram Shastri as boldly as they have laid bare the faults and follies of his times. It is a picture of Ram Shastri, the brave courageous and magnanimous, the adherent of Truth and the exponent of Justice. Everything else, whether historical fact or dramatic legend, is subordinated to this central aim.

Neither Truth nor Justice is here a melodramatic fetish. Anant Marathe as the boy Ram, and Jagirdar as the chief justice Ram Shastri, really live these twin principles. The remarkable restraint of action and dialogue, against a background of magnificent architecture and nation-shaking events, tends to build up an impression of reality. Justice is not preached; it is acted upon and enforced, with a dignity all too rare on our screen.

DAMLE, FATELAL AND JAGIRDAR

All of which means that Damle and Fatelal, the producers have given a new and somewhat necessary assurance that Prabhat is holding its old banner of purposeful pictures quite aloft. Raja Nene who left the film half done and whose hand is to be seen in earlier sequences of the picture will, I trust, feel grateful and relieved, a sentimental artist as he is, that Jagirdar has completed his work very satisfactorily. He showed courage, decision and confidence in taking it up as Director and put life in it by playing even the star role. All assignments have been capably carried out by all the actresses and actors concerned, so as to produce a whole, living organism. One only wishes the photography was even more impressive than it is

BRITISH FILM STARS DRAW CHARTER.

LONDON, (By Mail): Film actors and actresses in Britain have drawn up a standard film contract to improve studio conditions. They claim to have guaranteed salary, limitation of hours and overtime payments and other privileges as holidays etc.—India Press Service.

FRESH EXTRADITION WARRANT AGAINST EX-DEWAN OF CUTCH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A sensational sequel was provided in the Ex-Dewan of Cutch State Case, when Suryashankar D Metha, the former Dewan, surrendered himself to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as a result of a fresh extradition warrant received for his arrest.

It will be remembered that only a week back proceedings against him were quashed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Metha is charged with alleged defalcation and falsification of accounts. He was released on bail of Rs. 20.000.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, who defended Metha, submitted to the Court that the latter wished to object his transfer to Bhuj and asked for a date. The matter was adjourned to July 15.

Bombay Choral And Philharmonic Concert

Monday evening's concert definitely indicated a great improvement in the orchestra, which was seen to advantage in "The Secret Marriage" Overture of Cimarosa Tschaikowsky's "Valse" from the 5th Symphony, and above all in Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Concerto wherein Mr. Maneck Bhagat as soloist was excellent; it was the real item of the evening.

The chorus was a little uncertain at the outset, but came out very well in all the unaccompanied items. Leslie Branch, the soloist, has a voice that tells in depth and volume, but lacks in dramatic qualities—he was really at his best in the last set of English songs and in the request encore "Jerusalem, Holy City."

The Society its season well, and we look forward to the next concert.

D. S. Joshi Passes Away

We regret to announce the death of Seth Doongarsee S. Joshi at the age of 71 years after a briet illness on Friday night.

Seth Doongarsee was the head of the firm of Messrs. Doongursee & Sons, Brokers to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Karachi and Bombay. He was a well-known businessman and philanthropist and was keenly interested in education and humanitarian work. He was a popular figure in the business and educational circles of Karachi.

"STARTLING STATEMENT REPUDIATED"

(Continued from Page 4)

Much less can Mr. Butler's claim be justified. For he went further when he said, "She was receiving all possible medical care and attention, not only from her regular attendant, but from those desired by her family." Does not the statement of Government of Bombay, "Government have decided that no outside doctors should be allowed unless the 'Government medical officer' considers that it is absolutely necessary for medical reasons" contradict the above claims.

Shifting The Burden

On the question of release, and the report received by the Government of India of a "private conversation" my son had with his mother in this connection, a prisoner can have no "private" conversation with anybody from outside. Therefore, so far as I am concerned, the Government are free to make use of the conversation after verification (usual and obligatory in such cases) by my son. In any case, the Government would have been absolved from all blame if they had made an offer of release and laid on me the burden of deciding what was "best and kindest" for her.

As to the arrangements for the funeral my letter to the Government dated 4-3-'44 embodying my actual request, which the Inspector-General of Prisoners took down in writing from dictation, speaks for itself. It therefore, astonishes me that on "enquiries", made by the Government they were "informed" that I had "no special preference between the first two alternatives" mentioned in my letter. The information given to the Government is wholly wrong.

It is inconceivable that given the freedom of choice I could ever be reconciled to the cremation of a dear one being performed in a jail compound (which this camp is to-day), instead of the consecrated cremation ground.

It is not pleasant or easy for me to write about such personal matters to the Government. But I do so in this case for the sake of the memory of one who was my faithful partner for over sixty-two years. I leave it to the Government to consider what could be the fate of other prisoners not so circumstanced as Shri Kasturba was.

I am,
Yours etc.,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

The Additional Secretary
to the Government of India
(Home Department),
New Delhi.

Startling Statement In Council of State

Detention Camp,
April 2nd 1944.

Sir,

This is in continuation of my letter of yesterday's date to the Government of India. For, after handing the letter to the Superintendent of the camp, on looking at the papers, I came upon the following startling statement in the 'Hindustan Times' of 30-3-'44:

"New Delhi, Wednesday.—Today in the Council of State, Lala Ramsarandas asked whether and when Mahatma Gandhi had asked Government to permit the eminent Ayurvedic physician Pandit Shiv Sharma to take up the treatment of Mrs. Gandhi.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Conran Smith, replying said the first definite request for Pandit Sharma's services was made to the Government of India on February 9 and was granted on February 10. He understood that Pandit Sharma paid his first visit a day or two later.—A.P.

The fact is that Vaidyaraj Shiv Sharma's name was first submitted to the Government on 31st January 1944 and not on the 9th February. But my letter of yesterday will show further that the first request for a non-allopathic physicial was made early in December 1943. May I look for correction of the statement referred to?

I am Yours etc.,
(Sd.) M. K. Gandhi.

The Additional Secretary
to the Government of India,
New Delhi.

Government Stick To Their Version

From
The Additional Secretary
to the Government of India,
New Delhi, the 30th March, 1944.

To
M. K. Gandhi, Esq.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of March 20th, I am directed to say that the Government of India were informed on December 22nd that a request has been made for the services of Kanu Gandhi and the wife of Mr. Jaiprakash Narain. A telegram was sent the same day to the Government of Bihar, in whose custody the latter was, asking whether arrangements could be made for her transfer to Poona. The Bombay Government were meanwhile, informed on December 23rd that, if extra nursing was necessary, the correct course would be to provide professional nurses for that purpose. On December 24th, the Government of India heard from the Government of Bihar that they had no objection to the transfer of Mrs. Jaiprakash Narain and the Bombay Government were informed on the same day that they might take up the matter with the Government of Bihar if satisfactory arrangements could not be made to supply professional nurses as previously suggested. On January 3rd, the Government of India were informed that professional nurses employed for Mrs. Gandhi had left and that arrangements were being made, for the transfer of Mrs. Jaiprakash Narain. Thereafter, it was learnt that Kanu Gandhi had been paying visits to the Aga Khan's Palace and on January 27th the Government of India received a renewed request that he might be allowed to stay in the Palace to help in nursing your wife. This permission was granted on January 29th, though it appears that even before the receipt of this letter, the Bombay Government had agreed to his staying in the Palace.

In these circumstances, the Government of India consider that the reply given in the Legislative Assembly, to which you refer was substantially correct. They have now been informed by the Bombay Government of the fact, of which they had no previous knowledge either from the Government's letters or from yours, that it was your wife who said that she preferred an 'Ayah' to a trained nurse and that her wishes in this respect were complied with. They consider it hardly necessary to publish this fact.

(Sd.) R. TOTTENHAM.

Need Of Public Adjustment

Detention Camp,
April 13th, 1944.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 30th March received by me on the 6th of April. It is good proof to show how ill-informed the Central Government were about the whole situation.

As to "trained nurses", I drew attention to the statement made on behalf of the Government that they "were made available for a short period." That my wife preferred an 'Ayah' to a trained nurse is hardly relevant to the consideration whether trained nurses were in fact supplied. Therefore that statement seems to me clearly to demand public adjustment.

I hope to have satisfactory reply regarding other matters contained in my letter of April 1st. 1944.

I am etc.,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

Additional Secretary
to the Government of India.
New Delhi.

Govt.'s Last Word

From
Sir Richard Tottenham, C.S.I.,
C.I.E., I.C.S., Addl. Secretary
to the Government of India.

To
M. K. Gandhi, Esquire

Sir,

The Government of India have read with regret your letters of April 1st, 2nd and 13th. They believe that no impartial judgment would support the complaints you have made against them. At the same time, they feel that it is impossible to expect from you in your bereavement a fair recognition of their endeavours to do all that was reasonably possible to meet the requests that reached them, and that no useful purpose would be served by continuing the correspondence.

(Sd.) R. TOTTENHAM.

It's a real war effort...

Although nursing is work of which any woman may be proud . . . in wartime it is something more. To many of our sick and wounded men, it is at least the difference between comfort and agony—at most the difference between life and death. Many more nurses are needed urgently for this fine work. Do not delay . . . join up immediately. Previous experience is not essential, as a short course of instruction is given before enrolment. Those with recognized nursing experience are eligible for direct enrolment: increments available for past experience. A gratuity is payable on completion of satisfactory service. Certificated nurses unable to accept the liabilities of the I.M.N.S. can join the A.N.S. under special terms. For further details, write to the Lady Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas of the area in which you live. If you have difficulty in finding her address, write to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.

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Send Rs 2 (postage 8 as extra) by Money Order or Postal Order (or by V.P.P for Rs 2-10) for a copy of the latest revised and enlarged 3rd edition of "Health and Vitality by Modern Methods." Contains over 450 pages and 200 illustrations Everything you want to know about hormones vitamins, rejuvenation, beautifying the bust contour female disorders etc etc. is described in minutest detail in this hand book Nothing like it ever published before ASK FOR OUR FREE CIRCULAR DESCRIBING MOST OF OUR OUTSTANDING PRODUCTS AND OUR PRIVATE COURSE OF INSTRUCTIONS "HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED."

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Details with certificates can be had on sending 4 annas stamps.

The "Bombay Chronicle" invites original contributions, cartoons and topical photographs for the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" from its readers. Short stories and humorous articles will be particularly appreciated. Mss should be typewritten and between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length.

All contributions and photographs which are accepted for publications will be paid for handsomely.

Rejected contributions will be returned only when accompanied by a stamped and self-addressed envelope. No correspondence can be entertained regarding this.

FIGHTING IN COPENHAGEN

Germans Rushing Up Reinforcements

STOCKHOLM, July 1.

According to private reports from Copenhagen quoted by the Stockholm evening paper "Aftonbladet", 15,000 Danish patriots armed with machine guns, rifles and other weapons were fighting German troops in the streets of Copenhagen up to a late hour last night.

The reports are without confirmation.

The Danish Press Service here reported that fighting was still going on this morning. It added that the Germans had brought in a few aircraft which were sleeping over barricades machine-gunning the patriots and that all roads from the Capital were blocked to check streams of people trying to leave the city.

The same source said that the Germans were bringing up reinforcements from Helsingor and Roskilde in requisitioned lorries and private cars. The Germans had extended the occupation of vital centres and now held the town hall of Charlottenburg and all bridges leading from Central Copenhagen to the suburbs of Amgager.

A later Danish Press Service message said that the number of casualties was not known but by eight o'clock last night 386 people had been taken to hospital.—Reuter.

NO TRUCK WITH MUSLIM LEAGUE

Ahrar Executive Decision

LAHORE, July 1.

The Working Committee of the All India Majlis I Ahrar after three hours' deliberations has decided to turn down the offer of Mr. M. A. Jinnah to join the Muslim League.

A statement explaining the reason for this decision is expected to be issued either tonight or tomorrow morning.—A. P.

S. Sen Gupta's Services To United Press

MADRAS, July 1.

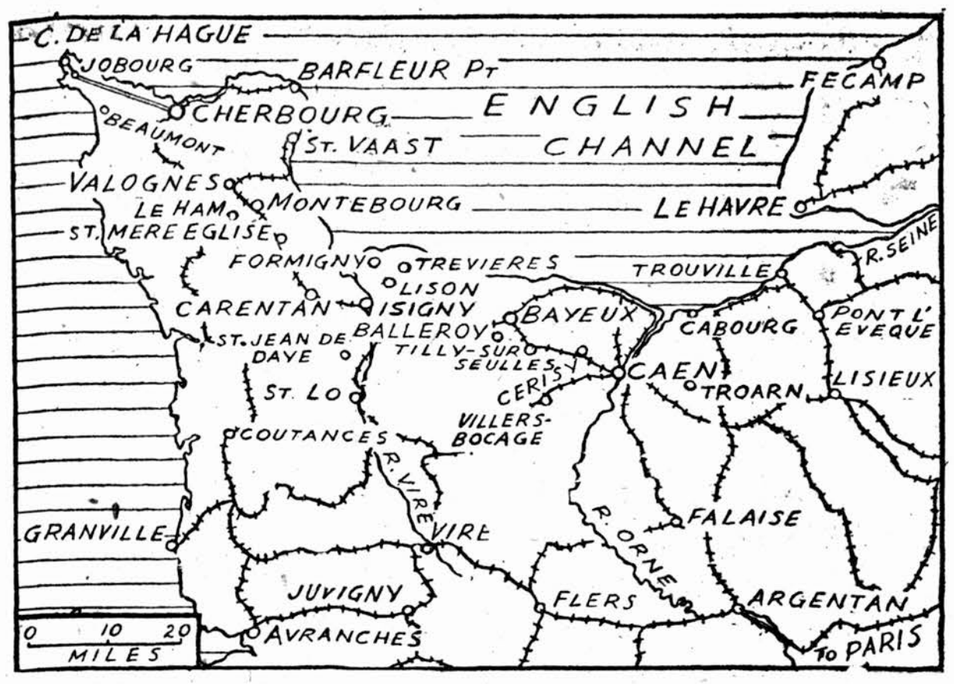
Mr. S. Sen Gupta, Editor, United Press of India, Madras, whose death occurred on Friday morning was younger brother of Mr. B. Sen Gupta, Managing Editor, United Press of India. He was a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University. He took to journalism in the Free Press and had been connected with the United Press of India almost since its inception As Editor of the Madras office of the United Press of India he rendered invaluable services to the United Press and its building up.

An enthusiastic village worker he was the founder of a night school, a library and other useful institutions in his village home in the district of Tippera, Bengal.

Mr Sen Gupta leaves behind, his widow a son two daughters, three brothers and a wide circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

United Press Chief Cancels Engagements

BOMBAY, July 1: On receipt of news of the sudden death of his brother Mr. B Sen Gupta, Managing Editor United Press of India, who arrived here this afternoon 'en route' to Karachi to attend the meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and Sind Journalists' Conference, left for Madras to-night by the Madras Mail, cancelling all his engagements in Karachi as also in Bombay, Delhi and Hyderabad (Dn.).



End Of Axis Resistance In Cap De La Hague

British Forces Strengthen Their Defences In Cheux Corridor

S.H.A.E.F., July 1.

This morning's "communique" from Gen. Eisenhower's Hq., said "Allied troops are strengthening their positions on both flanks of the Odon river. All enemy attempts to break in were frustrated in the Caen-Evrecy sector.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

AIR ATTACK ON ENEMY SUPPLY LINES

Enemy supply lines to the immediate battle area were constantly under attack by our aircraft yesterday. Further afield, focal communication points where enemy troops were on the move at Chartres, Dreux, Alencon, L'aigle and Argentan were also bombed.

The latest information at S.H.A.E.F. today is that the Germans are counter-attacking against the head of the British salient. This latest counter-attack follows three vicious jabs against the perimeter of the salient in the past 24 hours.

SCATTERED ENCOUNTERS

There were scattered encounters with enemy fighters throughout the day. Five airfields in France and Belgium were targets for some of our heavy day bombers while others attacked armoured vehicles around Villers-Bocage. Last night our "heavies" bombed rail centre of Vierzon south of Orleans. Sixteen heavy bombers are missing from these operations."

GERMAN RAIL TRAFFIC CRIPPLED.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent at S.H.A.E.F. July 1).

German rail traffic in the vital strategic triangle bounded by the Seine and the Loire has been cut down to negligible proportions by persistent Allied bombing. It is estimated that nine-tenths of German movement within this triangle is now being made by road and only one-tenth by rail.

It is believed at S.H.A.E.F. that owing to Allied air attacks on German communications a considerable proportion of German armour now being used in the battle south-west of Caen is not in first class condition.

BR. FORCES STRENGTHEN THEIR DEFENCES.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent with British forces in the Cheux corridor.

Moving up the bulk of their panzer strength to meet the British thrust, the Germans in the past 36 hours have been constantly probing the west flank of the Allied salient in what is interpreted as being preliminary to their most concentrated counter-attack yet launched against the Normandy bridgehead. The heaviest of these thrusts this morning was beaten back by Scottish troops who have been in action constantly since Monday.

After withdrawing during yesterday, the British forces have strengthened their defences in the Cheux corridor against increasingly heavy German counter-attacks.-

END OF THEIR RESISTANCE

From Reuter's special correspondent with United States forces at Cap De La Hague (Saturday). German forces cornered in Cap De La Hague surrendered last night and for all practical purposes their resistance has ended. American patrols are now engaged in seeking out stragglers in wooded country near the shore line.

Later yesterday it was reported that some German forces attempted evacuation from the tip of the peninsula but that Allied ships sunk the escape vessels.

Several huge railway guns, flame throwers and other equipment have been captured and over 2,000 prisoners taken.—Reuter.

HITLER DECLARES FLORENCE, AN OPEN CITY

Continued German Withdrawal All Along Front Line In Italy

LONDON, July 1

The German radio said to-day that Hitler has declared Florence an open city so that "irreplaceable treasures" may be preserved.

Mediterranean Allied force advance Hq., July 1.

The Allies have forced the Germans to withdraw all along the front line in Italy, according to to-day's 'communique' from General Alexander's headquarters The Fifth Army has reached the outskirts of Cecina and other Allied troops are now six miles from Siena

The 'communique' said: "The Allied armies in Italy have given the enemy no respite and continue to force him to withdraw all along the front Troops of the Fifth Army have now reached the outskirts of Cecina and have driven the enemy north of the general line of Cecina river They are now only six miles south of Siena

Despite the protracted resistance of the enemy to the advance of the Eighth Army our troops have made substantial gains both east and west of Lake Trasimeno.

In the Adriatic sector the enemy has withdrawn from the River Chienti and our troops have crossed in many places

AIR ATTACKS ON AXIS SUPPLY LINES

AIR: Medium forces of heavy bombers yesterday attacked enemy communications and supply lines in Hungary and aerodromes and a harbour in Yugoslavia.

The tactical aircraft conducted offensive sweeps in Northern Italy and in the battle area striking at railroad lines and bridges, highways motor transport and other targets.

Fighter bombers also attacked shipping and communications in Yugoslavia In these operations 14 enemy aircraft were destroyed and nine of ours are missing. The M.A.A.F. flew approximately 2.600 sorties."—Reuter.

LEBANON GOVT. RESIGNS

BEIRUT, July 1.

The Lebanon Government resigned to-day after a ministerial crisis lasting over a week.

It is generally believed that the resigning Prime Minister, Riad El Solh will be requested to form a new Government —Reuter

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON (October.)

New York, July 1.

Previous closing	21.24
To-day's opening	21.27
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	21.29
Difference	+.05

Miss Khorshed S. Contractor of Master's Tutorial High School, Bombay, who secured highest number of marks in English and has obtained Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji Scholarship of Rs. 450 for standing first in English amongst girls of all classes.

ALLIED ADVANCE TOWARDS UKHRUL

200 Japanese Taken Prisoners Of War

KANDY, July 1.

To-day's "communique" from the South East Asia Command headquarters said: "in the Myitkyina area Chinese troops gained ground north of the Waingmaw Ferry road and also advanced east of the northern landing strip. Chindits repulsed enemy counter-attacks in Mokso area east of Indiawgyi lake.

Advancing towards Ukhrul, our troops captured Sareikhong 20 miles north-east of Imphal. Formations which cleared the Kohima-Imphal road in both directions have now taken over 200 Japanese prisoners of war."—A. P.

BIGGEST HAUL OF JAPS.

From Alan Humphreys, A.P.I. war correspondent Kandy, July 1: The figure of 200 Japanese prisoners mentioned in to-day's "communique" is one of the biggest hauls of Japanese in any theatre. These however were not taken during action of clearing the road but represents the total bag since the start of the Japanese offensive against Manipur on March 12 by the fourth corps at Imphal and other 14th Army forces at Kohima.—A. P.

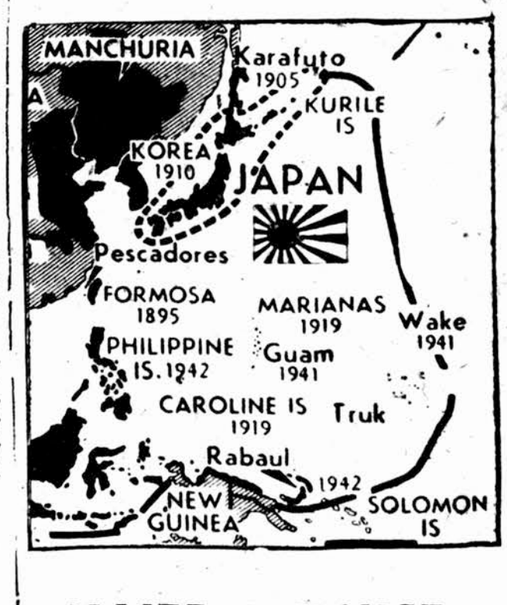
Takao Port Bombed

CHUNGKING, July 1.

American "Liberators" bombed Takao port on the island of Formosa on June 28th and damaged dock installations.

PLIGHT OF HENGYANG

The China Central News correspondent telegraphed late last night from inside Hengyang (which the Japanese claim to have surrounded) that Japanese guns were pouring incendiary shells into the city which was lit up like daylight from the fires. He added that Japanese bayonet charges at the railway and bus stations were repulsed by the Chinese defenders.—Reuter



ALLIED ADVANCE ON PACIFIC FRONT

ADVANCED ALLIED HQS. NEW GUINEA, July 1.

The 'communique. to-day says that Allied operations continued on Biak. Light naval forces shelled Japanese shore batteries on New Ireland. Allied aircraft dropped 70 tons of bombs near Yakamul. New Guinea, 63 tons at Yap. causing large fires and explosions, and 90 tons on Rabaul.

Targets on Bougainville and elsewhere were also attacked.

At Yap 8 of 29 Japanese fighters were shot down and another probably destroyed.—Reuter.

KARAKA'S NOVEL

WE NEVER DIE, by D. F. Karaka, Thacker & Co. Price: 7/12.

This, I think it will be agreed, is Mr. Karaka's best novel. Its merits lie in its simplicity and emotional integrity. The author—whom one once feared might become the DEKOBRA of IND—here shows restraint, and many of the passages depicting undertones of mofussil life are finely done in prose which has a clear-cut poesy and mellifluence of phrase rare amongst writers in English in this part of the world. The book contains paragraphs in which the tapestry of words is woven with a terse, practical skill such as one finds in certain works of D. H. Lawrence. The following is illustrative of this almost Biblical austerity of writing:

The mustard had squandered its spice, the broken wheat lay on the barren earth and the evening sun had set. A shimmer of heat lay across the field and not a white cloud relieved the monotonous expanse of blue, for the day had been hot and the scorching sun had parched the broken fields. Now and again a bird would fly across the horizon, its black wings fluttering in the windless sky. In the fields the stalks were dried and bent and the trees on the nearby hill were tinged with burnished gold——

Mr. Karaka's style, however, is much superior to his plot. This tale of the rather ultra-polished Ram Chandra (I.C.S.) and his happily consummated love for Ayesha, the Muslim peasant girl, scarcely carries conviction. (The climax—'Only the man in the moon smiled at them and the world seemed theirs to hold' might be the final coruscation in a pre-war 'Daily Sketch' 'feuilleton'.) Nor is the political padding—a sort of tambourine accompaniment to the main theme—as skilfully done as might have been expected. The author occasionally resembles a policeman holding up the traffic in order to display his immaculate uniform. He will soft-pedal the story for a couple of pages while he philosophizes or delivers, for example, a little homily on the 'elan vitale.' This, though it is invariably competently phrased, jars at times. The element of sex in the story is slight but particularly well delineated, indeed, the passages dealing with Ayesha's reaction to her boorish rustic mate Suleiman, are faultlessly written and the dialogue is robust and true to life.

In all readers who have experienced the moonlit, jackal-haunted, flute-ridden nights of the mofussil, this book will arouse a definite nostalgia. We shall look forward with pleasure to Mr. Karaka's next novel.

C. R. MANDY.

A Missionary Daughter Of India

Miss Emily Kinnaird who belongs to the House of Kinnaird—Scottish Peers—describes in this very interesting book the social, religious and political experiences through long years of her life—she is about 90 to-day—both in England and India. The record of the last 50 years is chiefly about India, for whose people she has a "great affection." She talks of the early days in England when beer was the chief drink, as tea had not yet come to England, travelling was difficult as there was no gas or electric light, and even London was lit by oil lamps, and marriages were arranged by the parents, and "to be an old maid was rather disconcerting." Her mother was a philanthropic lady and was one of the founders of the Y.W. C. A. She was much interested in India and founded the Kinnaird Hospital, Lucknow and the Kinnaird College at Lahore. Miss Emily Kinnaird and her sister established the Y. W. C. A. in India and Burma, largely for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian community, known as "Eurasian" at that time. Regarding the origin of this community, Miss Kinnaird says, "it began with the almost universal custom, at a time when comparatively few men brought out their English wives, of living with one's bearer's wife, or of keeping one woman between several men in a Chummery which continued the production of a mixed race.".

GANDHIJI AND MRS. NAIDU

She is proud of having innumerable Indian friends including Mahatma Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others. Miss Kinnaird is a Christian missionary lady, but has never tried to convert anyone by compulsion. When she last visited Mahatma Gandhi she expressed a wish that he could see his way to accept Christianity—"world-wide faith." It was on this occasion that the late Mahadev Desai gave her the name of "Hot Gospeller." Mahatma Gandhi once said to her "you are my mother" and while departing her farewell was "good-bye, my son." Of Mrs. Naidu, Miss Kinnaird says "anyone who has not heard Sarojini Naidu speak has lost one of the beautiful things in life" Regarding Mahatma Gandhi's politics she says "I am sorry to differ from one whom I admire as I do the Mahatma but I think the greater is more important than the lesser, and that it would have been more gallant to have allied himself and his followers in the present war against cruelty and marauding which surpasses any former experience. It does not seem to me worthy of his great cause to ask so many to go to prison. Nor does it seem to me, as a Britisher, worthy of a great Empire to ask any of its people to submit to this reason for imprisonment. Be that as it may, many great things have come from prisons; let us hope, it will be so again."

We must thank Miss Kinnaird for all she has been able to do for women's education in India and for her efforts in creating a better understanding between India and England. She has worked silently, selflessly and ceaselessly for the upliftment of women in India.

S. A. WAIZ.

BENGAL FAMINE

"FAMINE OVER BENGAL." By Mr. T. G. Narayan. Published by the Book Company, Ltd., 4/3B, College Square, Calcutta. Price Rs 3/4.

In this book of 234 pages, Mr. Narayan has given a vivid description of the appalling conditions prevailing in Bengal towards the end of last year. He covered over 1,500 miles of the worst-affected districts in South-West, South and South-East of the Province, travelling by foot, boat, train and lorry. It was not possible for him to estimate the extent of the loss of life and damage to the health and wealth of the province which were undoubtedly colossal. There is no doubt that Bengal will take generations to recoup from the ravage of this man-made famine. Mr. Narayan has carefully analysed the causes of the famine and has laid the blame at the doors where it is due. As Bengal, nay India, is not out of the woods yet, the problems which caused the calamity demand to be solved promptly or a worse peril may confront the country ere long.

J. C. M.

Prostitution From The Wrong Angle

THE HUMAN BEAST. By Prof. T. K. Dutt, M.A., published by Dutt & Sons, 1-A, Bali Building, Cooper Road, Lahore. Pp. 151, Price Rs. 2/8.

This is a book on prostitution by an author who seems to be steeped in all kinds of superstitions about sex and sin. What sense, indeed, can one expect from a writer who gets into a fit of rage and remarks (pp. 2-3): "When one thinks of the sex orgies in the brothels.....one feels as if one should blight the whole race of male humanity with the most mortal plague and pestilence"? He calls sex the "beastly instinct", and remarks (p. 3) that if men had lived "without decent home and shelter, without rich food and drink,.....the sex instinct would probably have received a check....." But is that not precisely how beasts live? In short, the author seems to be a crank. How else can he say, "Even one's own wife one can regard as his mother when he is not in bodily union with her....." (p. 7)? Or on p. 75, "But then, man is more passionate though not more virile than a woman in his sexual desires.....It is a fact that a woman's sexual desire is perfectly satisfied when she is sufficiently grown up or when she is the mother of a few children, while a man, even at the age of sixty....." One wonders if the author understands what he writes? Of course his command of English leaves much to be desired, but even that does not explain the confusion of the sex instinct with the motherly instinct. One of his reasons against prostitution is (p. 129), "Prostitution can never be a necessity to the civilised world when it is not a necessity even to the brute world. The brutes and the beasts commit the same folly as the human beings....." Apparently it is a folly to yield to the sex instinct! Further comment is hardly needed.

R. D. KARVE.

MARX IN HINDI

COMMUNIST MANIFESTO (Hindi). Translated and edited by Rameshchandra Sinha. People's Publishing House, Khetwadi—Bombay. 124 pages. Rs. 1/4.

It is the first authentic translation of the famous Manifesto written by Marx and Engels in 1848 with a long introduction by the translator which explains the political and economic conditions of the time when the Manifesto first appeared Then follows the text which expounds the theory of class struggle, the rise of the proletariat and the final overthrow by it of the capitalist class resulting in the abolition of private property. At the end of the book are exhaustive notes explaining the text—the notes running into 56 pages—which help the reader very much in understanding the Manifesto and its implications.

Keeping the difficulties of the translator in view, one only wishes that the language used had been a little simpler and not studded with too harsh and difficult words.

K. B.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

SHORT NOTICES

GANDHISM RECONSIDERED, by Prof. M. L. Dantwala, Padma Publications. Re. 1/-. Mr. Minoo Masani seems to have started a new vogue—Reconsideration! Having once obviously considered 'Gandhism' (is there such a thing?) and found it wanting, the writer has begun to reconsider it. That Marxian socialism applied to a machine age, at least as it has been applied in Russia, may breed a new class of bureaucrats the Managers, is not exactly a new thought. "Marx suggested the socialisation of the machine. Gandhiji, in addition, suggests simplification", says the author: and he seems to see in this the cure for the Managers. Anyway the question of what exactly is Gandhiji's economic doctrine and how far is it philosophically valid deserve to be worked out in greater detail than in 36 pages.

WAR AND IMMORALITY, by S L. Roy, published by Kitab-Mahal, Allahabad. Price Rs. 4/8. There is no difficulty whatsoever in agreeing with the main thesis of the author of this book that "immorality" is one of the inevitable by-products of war; and those who cry out against immortality should really campaign against war as an institution. In this book he has collected from various sources all the sordid details of prostitution, debauchery and the social consequences flowing from these, which resulted from the last war and which, undoubtedly, are resulting from the present one. That war is not merely a moral but even a biological danger to society, is but one small argument against it. In its modern manifestations war is destructive of more, much more, than mere sex morality.

POST-WAR CONSTRUCTION by D. Pant, published by Kitab-Mahal Allahabad. Price Rs. 2/8. "The world while playing the game of War No. 2 is setting the stage right for War No. 3", says the author. It is this fear, one presumes, which has literally let loose a flood of literature on post-war problems. Everybody, at least, everybody who can induce some publisher to print his stuff, is putting forward his own picture of what the world should be like. This book is one such attempt. The author visualises "the evolution of human society as a progress from socialism to socialism from the simple, limited tribal socialism of early man to the complex, universal socialism of post-war." Both the material and the style of the book are rather vague and often awkward.

ROOS MEN THEES MAHINEN. This is the Hindustani version of that popular little book. "Thirty Months in Russia", by D. G. Tendulkar The book has already been published in Kannada and in Marathi. A Gujerati edition is under preparation.

SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL. The Man and His Work, by G. Sreenivasa Aingar is a booklet full of tributes to the work of the former Dewan of Mysore and present Prime Minister of Jaipur State, both from the author himself and many others who have been quoted. Coming from a professed admirer the booklet tends to be somewhat ecstatic and exaggerated.

IN FRATERNITY WITH NEPAL and a number of other pamphlets have been issued by the Maharaja Joodha Birthday and Accession Anniversary Committees, Calcutta. They all deal with what is called the "Wider Life Movement for the furtherance and consolidation of the Indo-Nepalese cultural fellowship" and the work of Dr. H. Mukherji, who appears to be the life of the movement.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE FROM DRUGS, DOCTORS AND DISEASES, published by the Guruvilasam Press, Trichur, is one more tract in the campaign against vaccination.

My dear Sisters and Brothers

As I walked on the Juhu sea-beach last Sunday, and sand began to slip into my champals, I began to think about it: How wonderful the sand is!

In one form or another sand is found over vast areas of the earth, not only by the shore and on the banks of lakes and rivers, but in deserts, where millions of millions of tons of it are for ever shifting from one area to another, blown by the wind till the fine dry particles are round and smooth.

The sand in the Hour-Glass may be ages old, for it has been smoothed till every particle is a tiny sphere, all so silky that a handful of it is as difficult to hold as water.

Rocks worn down by the action of wind and rain and sea and river millions of years ago became sand in the bed of the ocean, and volcanic upheavals in later ages, together with the weight of rocks above and pressure below, compressed it into the sandstone which is so important for building and other purposes to-day.

Without sand there would have been no glass centuries ago. Sand has long been the chief component in mortar and cement. For making metal mouldings it is of great value mixed with a little clay; and it has innumerable other minor uses.

Child of wind and rain and sea, the sand of the seashore is one of the most delightful things that ever ceme into the life of a child—into our life!

* * *

Now my thoughts were attracted by the waves and shells, and I was reminded that many children often have told me that by placing a seashell to the ears, one could hear the sound of waves.

But, do you know, it is really little more than our imagination which likens the noise to the sound of waves beating on the shore?

Actually the shell acts as a reflector or resonator of small sound waves, collecting them and giving them added strength.

Around us there are always very slight sounds which the human ear is not sensitive enough to detect. What the sea-shell does is to magnify these noises so that we hear them.

If you took the shell into an absolutely sound-proof room, completely cut off from all noises, you would hear nothing.

* * *

People these days think they are very clever; many say, writes Brother Ghulam Subhani (14 years), that they are cleverer than their forefathers. He, however, would like to draw our attention to the several wonderful things that the ancient people made, and some of which are known as the "Wonders of the World."

They made wonderful Pyramids in Egypt. These are the greatest monuments built six thousand years ago. They are the sacred tombs of Kings and Queens. Another wonder of the olden times is the Hanging Garden of Babylon. The circumference of the Garden was laid out on broad walls which were over 300 feet high.

"MY HORSE"
(Photo: Harin Jaibharati)

The Statue of Jupiter at Olympia was another wonder, made of gold and ivory, its seated figure being 60 feet in height. The Lighthouse of Alexandria also is considered one of the wonders. It stood at the entrance of the harbour. At its top there was a beacon fire which could be seen from a distance of a hundred miles at sea.

Then there was the Colossus of Rhodes—a huge figure of Appolo, 120 feet high. Its thumb was the size of a man, and its legs were placed on two rocks between which the ships entering into the harbour could pass. You may also have heard about the Great Wall of China—1,500 miles long, about 20 to 30 feet high and 30 feet thick at the base. It was built two thousand years ago.

Near at hand is the Taj Mahal in our own country—no less wonderful than the other wonders of the world. This building is made of pure white marble, and has inside it a peculiar kind of coloured stones. It is a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. Those who visit it think that they are in a fairyland!

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving Dada.

"GULISTAN", KHAR—BOMBAY 21

ALL INDIA WEEKLY'S SPECIAL

SOVIET CULTURE NUMBER

Just out. As. 8

41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

"We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.

"That to secure these rights Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed...."

This declaration, made by a band of rebels on 4th July 1776 shook an empire and laid the foundations of one of the largest republics in the world—the United States of America.

American Independence Day! What glorious memories it evokes! Jefferson and Tom Paine, Battle of the Bunker Hill, Washington's half-starved rebel army at Valley Forge, Lafayette and the help he brought from France to secure American freedom. Imperialist Britains' army officers, smug and over-indulgent, holding Fancy Dress Balls in Philadelphia, while one of the greatest revolutions of history was on the march, proclaiming the death of empire the birth of freedom!

★

The Declaration of American Independence was made 168 years ago. Independence has yet to reach large sections of the American people—the Negroes, the share-croppers, the poor who are debarred from voting by Poll Tax laws, are still denied the favours of the Goddess of Liberty. Monopoly Capitalism nullifies much of the advantages of political democracy. Tammanny Hall still flourishes under different disguises. The Almighty Dollar has yet to be dislodged from his throne!

And yet who can deny that the existence of a free United States of America with its ideals of liberty and democracy, has been one of the most powerful and progressive influences in modern history. Washington and Jefferson and Tom Paine will always shine as glittering stars on the horizon of freedom-loving humanity. The American war of independence has been and will be for a long time to come a source of inspiration for anti-Imperialist fighters all over the world.

★

The Indian nationalists, from the earliest days, have studied and been inspired by the history of the American revolution. Indeed, if the average Indian has a soft corner in his heart for America and Americans, it is largely due to the knowledge that once they too fought for their freedom—and fought against the same imperial Power. The weapons of Gandhi are different from the weapons of Washington. But the patriotic spirit that won at Valley Forge is the same that will win for us the war of Indian independence.

★

Indian Tea And American Freedom

It is not commonly known that India was unwittingly one of the major factors that determined the course of the American revolution. But for Indian tea, perhaps there might never have been an American revolution. W. E. Woodward, the historian, records in his monumental "A New American History":—

"The East India Company, which had a monopoly of the tea business of the empire, was in a bad fix, and the dark shadow of its imminent disaster was reflected on the American revolutionary scene."

Indian tea was being sold to the American colonies by the East India Company. But the local smugglers offered a keen competition with tea from Dutch East Indies. So, to put the smugglers and local merchants out of business the Company (that later was to become the Government of India) decided to dump tea at such a low price that the smugglers would be put out of business. According to this plan, several vessels belonging to the Company, arrived at Boston. According to the historian:

"When the first consignment of tea arrived at Boston 'unknown parties' dressed as (Red) Indians went on board the ships and threw their cargoes in the harbour....Next morning the Dorchester beach was fringed for miles with damp tea leaves."

This has come to be known in history as the Boston Tea Party. Its aftermath proved the prelude to the revolution.

"An indignant Parliament closed the port of Boston and removed the Custom-House to Salem. Not a ship was allowed to enter or leave the port. The Government announced that the port would remain closed until the loss on tea was made good. The political effect was to turn the whole of Boston into a revolutionary camp. Men of peace and quiet, who had kept out of the row, found themselves idle and began to attend radical meetings. It would have been less expensive, in the end, for Britain to have given up the entire trade of the colonies. Boston depended on sea commerce for a livelihood; after the closing of the port it was a dead town. The people had no employment; hungry men walked the streets. The patriots made the most of it. Sympathy with oppressed Boston rose like the tide."

And, riding on that tidal wave, came the revolution—and American independence! Thanks to Indian tea!

★

It will cerainly appeal to the American sense of humour that those whom Washington fought for the freedom of America are to-day celebrating the American Independence Day. Fourth of July will be a gala day in London. Even in India the Government is celebrating the occasion—through the A.I.R. and the National War Front. It seems to be a joke—those who deny freedom to India are rejoicing over the freedom of America!

★

Those Other Indias

The presence of a "French India" in Pondicherry and a "Portuguese India" in Goa recalls the days when our country was the happy hunting ground of all the adventurous Imperialisms of Europe—and not the close preserve of only one of them as it is today. It is an eloquent commentary on the paradoxes of imperialism that while France could not defend her own frontiers and lay prostrate under the jackboot of Hitler, French imperialism continued to flourish in Africa—and in India!

Pondicherry and Chundernagre may not comprise of a big territory but the French rule over it is a painful reminder of the fact that India must suffer not only the powerful imperialism of the British but also the weak and degenerate French imperialism which, with the Nazi tyrant saddled on her own shoulders, still presumes to impose her rule on other peoples. Paradoxically enough the British who fought the French for the mastery of India are to-day the protectors of the remnants of the French "empire" in India. Against the Black Man, it would appear to-day, all White Men are one and united.

The affairs in Lebanon and Syria have proved, if proof were at all needed, that like Mr. Churchill General de Gaulle, too, has every intention of continuing to "hold our own" and not agreeing to the liquidation of the French Empire. Indeed the fact that the symbol of Free France is a notorious French imperialist is at least as significant that the symbol of Britain at war is a notorious British imperialist. "Free France" is fighting to get rid of Nazi imperialism over Frace but not for the French imperialism in the countries of Africa and Asia. Is it not preposterous that slaves of Hitler should seek to dictate the destinies of Lebanon Syria, Annam and of a part of India? Any just readjustment of the post-war world would be mainly concerned with that "liquidation of empires" over which Mr. Churchill does not wish to preside!

Pondicherry may be a small and insignificant speck in the vastness of India. So is Hong Kong a mere speck on the map of China. But Hong Kong has been a symbol of China's humiliation. So is Pondicherry or Chundernagore a symbol of India's humiliation. And so is Goa! And Goa is more than a speck on the map.

★

Star-Spangled Banner

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country they'd leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave.
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

—FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

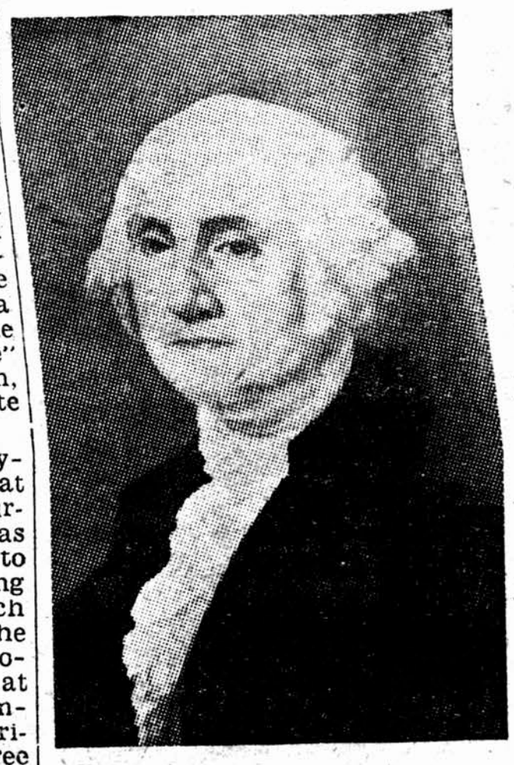
Goa Attacks Rupee!

Serious allegations against the Portuguese administration of Goa are contained in a little pamphlet entitled "Portuguese Fascism Emposed" issued by the Goa Congress Committee (Published by Peter J. Alvares, Duarte's Oart, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4) which has reached me.

A good part of the pamphlet is devoted to an exposure of the "insidious attaok launched on the Indian rupee" through the currency juggling of the Portuguese Government of Goa which "taking advantage of a critical moment for Great Britain in the present war", issued orders "to all its offices and departments to refuse British Indian currency notes and coins.....this sudden order upset foreign exchanges, disorganised trade and most of all led to instability, depreciation and discredit of the Indian rupee, causing harm to India's credit.....British Indian coins and paper notes are now exchanged at a great loss against the Portuguese bank-notes.....a lot of private money changers allowed to trade freely with currencies against all clear dictates of law, only accept them (rupees) at fantastic discount".

This is a serious enough situation and a National Government in India would have taken steps to remedy it, in view of the fact that Goa is a part of our country and the residents of Goa an integral part of the nation, linked in diverse ways to the people in the larger India and must suffer from any such currency upsets. But when Mr. Churchill is busy appeasing Franco Spain, is it and wonder that the Government of India should continue to appease the Portuguese Government? The only retaliatory measures taken have only adversely affected the people of Goa WHO ARE INDIANS—and not the foreign rulers!

★



WASHINGTON

He made America free.

"Fascist Outpost"

There are, however, even more damaging revelations made against the Portuguese administration of Goa. The author of the pamphlet states:—

Under the regime of this "New State" which is a replica of the Fascist "New Order", Goans have been deprived of the most elementary rights. All civil liberties have been suppressed even in peace time. They are denied proper representation in public bodies. The authorities are not responsible to Goan interests and welfare. Long before the war the press has been subjected to a severe pre-censorship which does not allow the slightest criticism of the authorities and ruthlessly suppresses even well-known facts. The rupee problem is not allowed to be openly discussed in Goa. The country is under an arbitrary police rule.... Indeed, Goa *has become* a Fascist outpost in India.

In every respect, the new political and economic regime of Portugal is akin to those of the Axis Popers. In many of its aspects it draws inspiration from the Fascist and Nazi doctrines. The Parliament of the previous democratic republican regime has been suppressed and replaced by a decorative assembly packed with dummies. The elections are a farce. Political parties are forbidden excepting 'Uniao Nacional' which is a Fascist organisation. Its Corporative feature has been copied from Italian Fascism. Politically it is reactionary, culturally medieval and obscurantist and in every other respect backward. Its pro-Axis character was plainly shown during the Spanish Civil War, when Salazar boasted of its military participation in the fight against the republican democratic forces at the side of the Spanish Falangists, the Italian Fascists and the Hitlerites

One can thus easily understand why the sympathies of the Portuguese Dictatorship go to those who now fight against the democracies. It has, however, declared its "neutrality" in the present war paying at the same time lip homage to the "old alliance" between Portugal and Great Britain. To justify this dubious attitude, different from what was taken in the last Great War under the democratic republican regime, Salazar explained that he relied on the assurance given by Hitler "that he intended to respect the integrity of Portugal and of the Overseas Possessions should we remain neutral."

Hitler, thus, guaranteed the continued suzerainty of Portugal over a part of India. Will Churchill and Roosevelt and Stalin, at the Peace Conference fulfil this guarantee given by the Nazi, or would they have the courage to liquidate at least this little segment of Portuguese imperialism in India?

London Calling!

Will The War End In 1944?

President Benes, who will be 63 on May 28, told London "Picture Post" that he considers the next four months will be for all practical purposes decisive ones so far as the whole war in Europe is concerned. In fact, he does not by any means exclude the possibility of the European war ending this year. Victory, in any case, is certain and it is not too far off. He added: "we are now entering war's last phase but we must remember it is going to be the most cruel and difficult phase of all. I think I am fairly well informed regarding conditions in Germany and for the past four years I have been in constant touch, some times even in daily touch, with Germany and with my country. I have made a close and constant study of all the successive changes in conditions on the Continent. I have followed the reactions of leading personalities in Germany and elsewhere. It is on this study—coupled with a comparison with the conditions in the Allied countries which I also know pretty well that I base my calculations. How the crack inside Germany will come nobody can tell but I imagine that when Germany decides to stop fighting the decision will not be by the Nazi Party but by the army."

His Master's Voice!

London "News Review" devotes a long article to Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, forecasting that the formation under his aegis of UNIO—United Nations Information Organisation marks his first journey up the slippery slope of international affairs, since this new organisation may ultimately exercise control of the international broadcasting.

The writer says: "around Bracken's pre-parliamentary activities swirls the impenetrable fog of rumour and speculation, much of it is quite unfounded.

The son of a Tipperary builder, the strapping boy left Ireland on an unknown date in unrecorded circumstances for Australia. He is said to have gone to a Sydney grammar school as a lad of 13. His name does not figure on the enrolment records but the secretary of the "Old Sydneians" Association of the former students dimly remembers him.

As a constant off-hours companion of Lord Beaverbrook, Bracken fused the Winston-Beaver Alliance. He has frequent lunches

BRENDAN BRACKEN, ECHO OF CHURCHILL'S VOICE

(From Our London Correspondent)

or dinner with the nation's press barons; he is constantly flattering press correspondents with eulogies on their war-time accomplishments. They, in turn, recognise his Irish blarney but cannot always resist it. One correspondent said: "that man did not kiss Blarney stone, he bit lumps out of the damned thing."

The last to leave Winston Churchill's side at night Bracken is the first to greet him in the morning (often over breakfast). Bracken's words are attentively heard as the echo of his master's. Yet Brendan Bracken has opinions of his own. He is not slow to express them. Prime Minister Churchill allows his shadow considerable say in the projected government changes. Bracken acted as a go between when Emanuel Shinwell was offered a Government post six months ago.

Shaw On Socialists

Discussing in the "Glasgow Forward" the Bevin-Bevan-Greenwood controversy, George Bernard Shaw says that the Labour Party has acted foolishly in the matter. But, says Shaw, the fundamental issue was that the trade union leaders wanted reforms within the system while Aneurin Bevan wants socialism.

Describing it as the battle of the Vans and the Vins, Shaw says the Vans have won a first victory. Bevan has not been choked. But the battle should not have been fought. Shaw argues: The Conservatives never dreamt of choking Sir John Wardlaw Milne when he exercised his right as a member of Parliament as well as a member of his party just as Bevan has done. It is a special feature of the present National Government that it is not a party government; and on this ground it has had the very beneficial effect of unmuzzling all the back benchers to question and even attack their party leaders to their hearts' content. The Vins have not realised this. They think that because they are members of the Labour Party in the Coalition Government, the Government must be treated as a Labour Government. Even if it were, the attempt to discipline Bevan would have been a mistake.

Shaw maintains that nobody in England understands the party system. This being so, they did not know that Coalition or National Government suspends it. They are so accustomed to playing the party game that they do not know how to play anything else. They do not know even how to play the game itself. They played up into Vins and Vans and the rift is not a difference of policy but a muddle.

According to Shaw the Liberals and Conservatives of sixty years ago, who, as the Fabian Society showed, had the same social programme, have long since amalgamated. The Irish Party is abolished. A new party, the Labour Party, is the official opposition, and controls the Socialist Movement financially but not intellectually. Shaw warns that we must not infer from this phrase that the Socialists are the brains of the Labour Party. He points out that Ernest Bevin and Walter Citrine, both of them conspicuously able Labour leaders, are trade unionists who mean to capture the capitalist system and run it in the interests of organised labour, but not to change it. Herbert Morrison, also conspicuously able, and Greenwood would probably come down on the Socialist side on any main issue, and so certainly would David Kirkwood, who is the most wholehearted of Labour Diehards.

Yet Citrine is deeply affected by what he has learned in Russia, and Bevin is far more of a Socialist than were the crudely Tory Mercantilists who dominated trades unionism eighty years ago

Shaw thinks that these two men have an implicable contempt for the Socialists as practical administrators. But neither of them would oppose a Socialist measure as such on principle. Because trade unionism has been completely converted to political action and State interference and regulation when it protects the workers and restrains employers. But if the Socialists proposed an Act to regulate Trade Unions and restrain the present despotism of the union secretaries and replace the monstrosity of card voting by One Man One Vote at Trade Union Congresses, the fat would be in the fire and Sir Walter Citrine would denounce its author as "a Fascist," and move the expulsion of every member of the Labour Party who did not oppose the measure tooth and nail.

But denunciation of Fascism as such is as ignorant and false as denunciation of Communism as such. Fascism in nothing but Capitalism State-aided, financed and controlled. Capitalism without its substructure of Communism in roads, bridges, police, armed forces, currency, schools, courts of justice, etc., would crumble into ruins in a week. Trade Unionism without its superstructure of State control through factory legislation would be as helpless as it was at Tolpuddle.

Therefore, Shaw maintains, we are all to this extent both Communists and Fascists. The clevages come only when we propose to push either of them a step further, and on such steps the Labour Party will keep splitting until we have a definite Fascist Government and an equally definite Socialist opposition, both of them Labour Parties with the old plutocrotic governing class, Feudal and Mercantile, out in the cold, beggared by taxation.

Shaw concludes by saying that Stalin won his supremacy and crushed his very brilliant rival Trotsky as the champion of the possibility of Socialism in the single country. One at a Time is good enough for the strong common sense of Stalin. All or Nothing let Trotsky to his downfall. Both Isolationism and Supernationalism will play their part in future politics; but whoever best balances them will win as Stalin has won.

Cornering World Market

Fourteen leading British advertising agencies with special knowledge of overseas markets have reached an agreement on the plan for a combined all-out drive to rebuild Britain's post-war export trade.

They have each guaranteed the Founder Member's sum of £500 per year for three years to give the plan a financial income of £1,000 per week. A Corporation is being registered with the Board of Trade as a non-profit making company and its membership is open to all recognised advertising agents and manufacturers. The first task of the corporation will be to assemble such facts about special overseas markets as at present is available.

The formation of the new corporation is the first real serious attempt on the part of private enterprise to tackle the problem of restoring to Britain the overseas trade that she has lost during the war.

★

This England!

"Do Englishmen only survive death?", asks the "Psychic News."

"Daily Mail" says that Manchester people will be able to sit in church and follow the first moves of the invasion of Europe on the day it starts. In a series of eleven X 20-min. services during the day the local rector will deliver "sermon-commentaries" on the fighting as given in latest newspaper reports.

"Stratford-upon-Avon" reports that on a church door somewhere in the Lake District following notice appears: "Owing to scarcity of labour and lack of ground space, only dead people living in the parish can be interred here."

How Landings Are Made

First Step To Establishing Beachheads

By A BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER

The first wave of attackers heads for the shore.... That is the prelude to landings, the first step to establishing the beachhead. How an assault is made, and the beach is cleared and prepared for the troops which follow, is described in this article.

From the great assault ships, several miles out to sea, are launched the tiny boats which take in the first troops. With these columns come the support craft and flak craft for laying a curtain of fire in front of our men landing on the beaches.

Also with this wave come the craft which carry the naval beach commandos.

As the first amphibious tanks stream on to the land, firing as they go, the clearance units get to work. Bulldozers and other heavy machinery clear the foreshore, smashing down steel and concrete barricades and treating barbed wire as though it were cotton.

Meanwhile the naval beach parties are putting up flags to mark the limits of the beach and to show which passages have been cleared for the following craft.

Strict Time-Table

Within a very short time, if the initial landing has been successful, communication is established with the flagships at sea and a strict and accurate time-table of landings is being adhered to.

The beach masters have surveyed the shallow water and know the best spots for beaching the various types of craft. These are flagged in. They unload as quickly as possible and retire to make room for the ever-increasing numbers waiting their turn to beach.

At this stage, the beaches may still be under machine-gun fire. Certainly the enemy will be shelling them, but the landings go on in ever-increasing tempo. As the Army pushes inland, overwhelming the defences, larger craft start coming to the shore. These are the tank landing craft, the infantry landing ships which disgorge hundreds of men, and the craft which land such things as vehicles, guns and spare ammunition.

In a few hours, thousands of men are put ashore and with them thousands of tons of material. At this stage everything is mobile. What is not packed in tanks or vehicles, is carried on men's back.

This is the first wave. The second follows hard on its heels —such things as mobile kitchens, food, more ammunition and, of course, more and more men and guns and tanks. This is how an Army is gradually built up on shore. From small beginnings it grows in a matter of hours to a fighting machine of great power —and every item of equipment and every man is put ashore by the Navy.

THE COOLIE

By Salam Machhlishahri

Taking the Load off his head,
He dumps it on the ground,
And folding his hands like a slave,
Begs for his fee.
At once I go hard and scornful.
Why can't I crush this petty, self-abasing vermin?
Why can't I trample on this servile cur?
Beneath his humility cowardly and insensate,
A craven beast in the image of a man,
With not the courage to grab the proffered prize
And claim his due with the smile of confidence?

—Translated by S. P. Kaushal.

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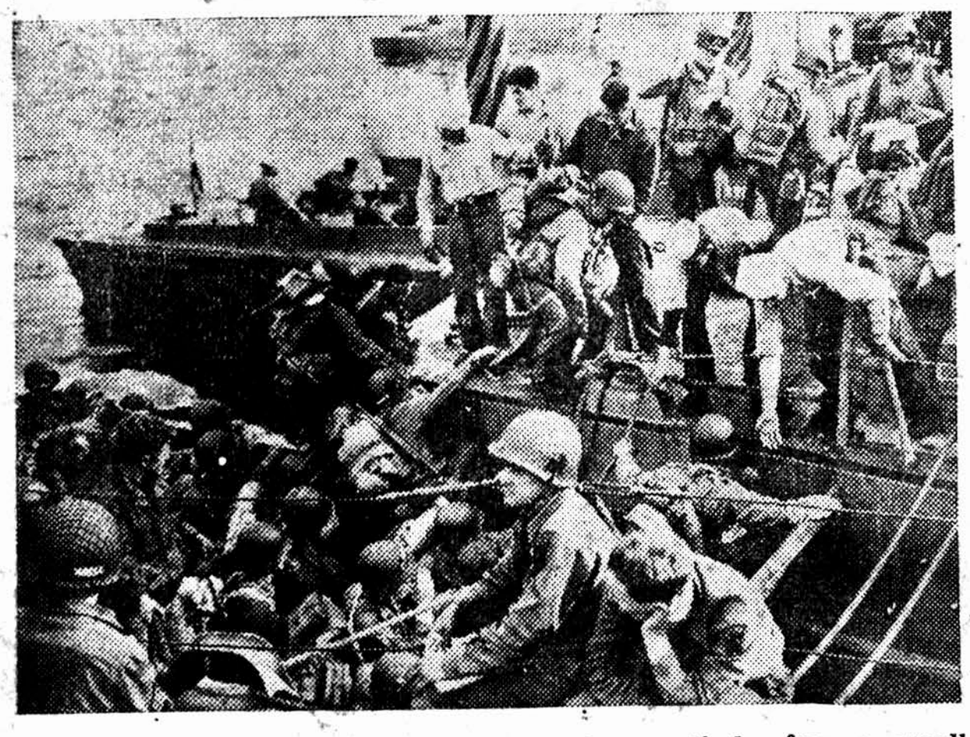
First Scenes Of Second Front

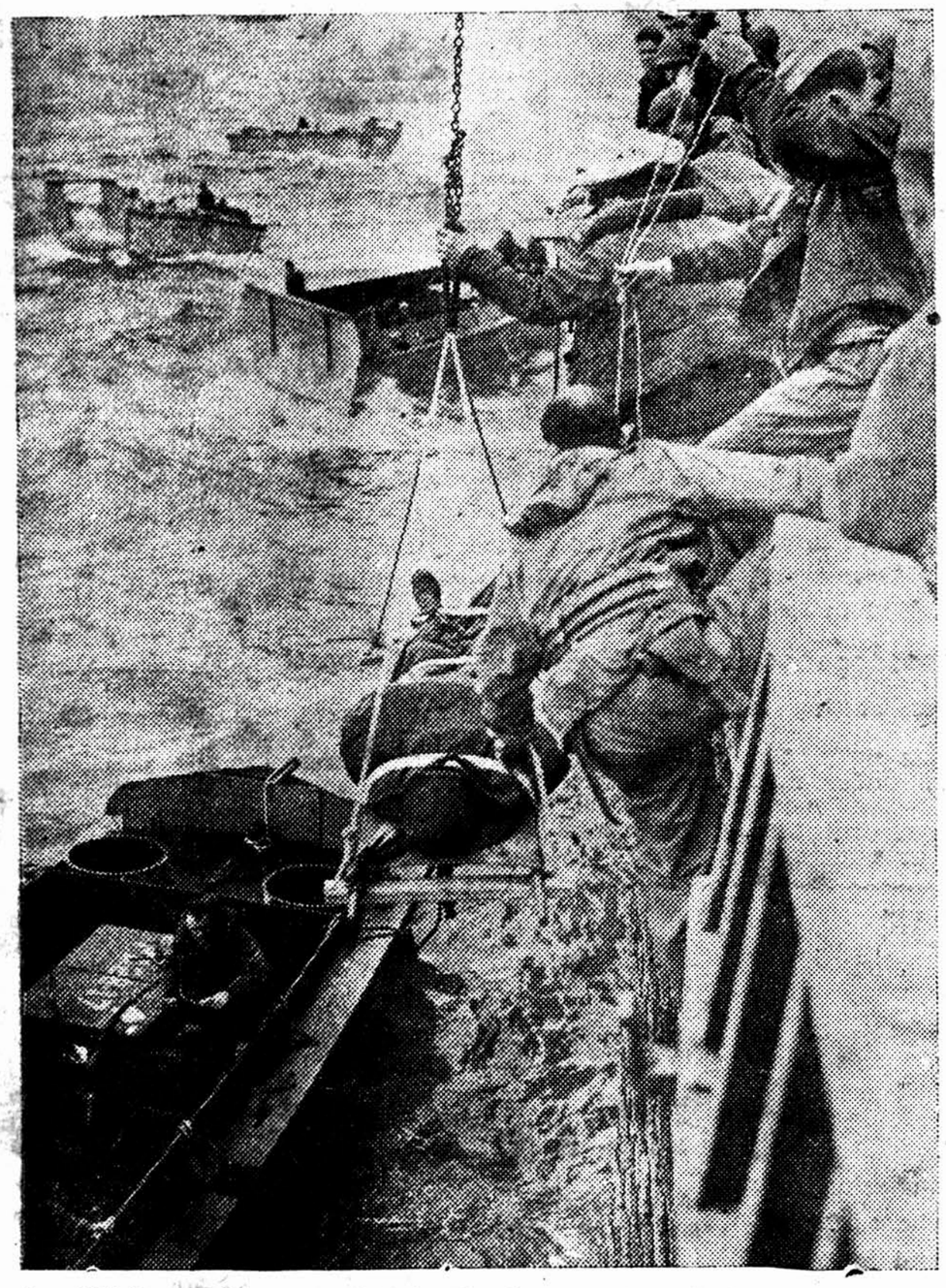
(USOWI Photos)

Crowds of Londoners read the first news of the Allied landings in France in the early edition of the evening papers June 6, 1944. This picture was taken in London's famous Piccadilly Circus.



American sailors help American shock troops climb from a small landing craft aboard the LCI boat which took them to the coast of France.

American paratroopers have fixed their static lines and are poised for jumping as their C-47 transport nears the objective over Northern France.



An Allied casualty, wounded in the first landings in France is transferred from a small craft aboard a troopship in the English Channel for return to England.

Landing craft loaded with American shock troops are about to set sail for the French coast.

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